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1969



1969

County Borough of Burton upon Trent

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1969

by ROBERT MITCHELL, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

also

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

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Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

County Borough of Burton upon Trent

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(at 31st December, 1969)

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR

ALDERMAN H. CAULTON

Chairman : COUNCILLOR W. E. HUCKERBY

Vice-Chairman : COUNCILLOR K. H. FLORENCE

COUNCILLOR F. ADAMS

COUNCILLOR C. J. BADCOCK

COUNCILLOR A. H. BLAKE, M.A.

COUNCILLOR E. H. BLANT

COUNCILLOR T. BRADBURY

ALDERMAN MRS. A. CHADWICK, J.P.

COUNCILLOR MRS. G. M. FOSTER

COUNCILLOR MRS. S. HATFIELD

COUNCILLOR MRS. B. A. N. PEVERELL

COUNCILLOR B. STEPHENS

Member outside Council :

DR. R. E. M. PATERSON

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
BURTON UPON TRENT,

Tel. No.
5369

JULY, 1970.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON UPON TRENT.

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1969.

The General Health of the County Borough continues to be good. Apart from the influenza epidemic there were no outbreaks of serious infectious disease during the year. 1969 was a "Measles Year". 419 cases were notified, none of which required hospital admission, compared with 141 cases notified in 1968. On the other hand, 11 cases of Whooping Cough were notified compared with 75 in 1968. There were 50 cases of Infectious Hepatitis notified compared with 80 cases notified from 15th June, 1968, when the disease first became notifiable to 31st December, 1968. 13 cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified during the year and 9 of these cases were treated in hospital.

The Adjusted Live Birth Rate was 18.2 per 1,000 compared with 18.5 in 1968, so the Birth Rate continues to be high. The Infant Mortality Rate was 26.2 per 1,000 total live births compared with 17.1 in 1968. The Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) was 15.3 compared with 7.5 in 1968; the Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) was 14.2 compared with 5.3 in 1968; and the Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births plus deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and still-births) was 21.7 compared with 19.0 in 1968. While these increases are disappointing, I must again emphasise, as stated in last year's report, that these rates are liable to considerable fluctuation from year to year.

The number of deaths was 671 compared with 601 in 1968. Of these 130 were due to cancer compared with 120 in 1968. The Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 0.10 per 1,000 population compared with 0.04 in 1968. There were no maternal deaths during the year.

Vaccination against Infectious Disease

The procedures available for the protection of persons against infectious diseases were fully described in my Report for 1967. Figures

supplied on the 30th June, 1970, by the Chief Statistician of the Department of Health and Social Security show that of the children in the County Borough born in 1967 and 1968, approximately 72% had been vaccinated by 31st December, 1969, against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, and Poliomyelitis, and this percentage is considered to be satisfactory compared with the average for England and Wales.

Staff

Dr. W. R. Henwood, Medical Officer in Department and School Medical Officer, who had been with us for nine years, resigned on 31st March, 1969, to take up an appointment with the Department of Health and Social Security. He was succeeded on 12th May, 1969, by Dr. Barbara A. Thornley, who left on 30th September, 1969, to return to hospital work, and Dr. P. K. Ray was appointed to succeed her and he commenced work on 1st October, 1969. We have had no success in recruiting additional Health Visitors, and all attempts to fill the vacant post of Dental Officer have failed, which meant that Mr. Stannard, the Principal Dental Officer, was working practically single-handed for the greater part of the year.

Smoke Control

The No. 2 (Broadway Ward) Smoke Control Order has again been deferred, owing to doubts regarding the availability of smokeless fuel.

Mental Health Services

The new purpose-built Adult Training Centre in Shobnall Street was opened on 27th January, 1969, and has proved a most valuable addition to our facilities for the mentally handicapped. I wish to warmly congratulate Mr. A. Stubbs, the Manager, for the energy and enthusiasm he evinced in getting the new Centre opened.

Department of Health and Social Security Circular 1/70 dated 1st January, 1970.

In terms of the above Circular I am required to report on the following matters :

5. (1) (a) to (d) : The water supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory in quality and quantity. No cases of contamination occurred during the year. The number of dwelling houses and the number of the population supplied from public water mains is given in the body of my report.

- (2) (a) Bacteriological examination of the piped water supply was carried out on 12 occasions during the year. All samples were satisfactory. Chemical analysis was carried out on 4 occasions during the year. A typical analysis is given in my report.
- (b) The piped water supply has no plumbo-solvent action.
6. The new Sewage Treatment Works at Clay Mills is now in operation and I understand that no raw sewage is now discharged into the River Trent.
7. There are no Common Lodging Houses within the County Borough.
8. (a) Co-ordination and co-operation of the Health Department's services with the hospital and family doctor services.
- At the professional level, co-operation and co-ordination is very good. The Medical Officer of Health holds the Honorary Appointment from Birmingham Regional Hospital Board of Consultant Epidemiologist to the General, Andressey, and Outwoods Hospitals, Burton upon Trent. He is a member of the Burton upon Trent Executive Council, of the Local Medical Committee, and of the Executive Committee of the Burton Branch of the British Medical Association.
- All the Health Department Nursing and Midwifery Staff are well known to the family doctors, but there has been no attachment of Health Visitors, District Nurses and Domiciliary Midwives to individual practices for the following reasons :
- (i) Shortage of Health Visitors.
 - (ii) The family doctors' practices have no well-defined catchment areas, and their patients are scattered all over the town and its environs.
 - (iii) Many families have two or more doctors from different practices attending different members of the same household.
- (b) The scheme for notification to the M.O.H. of congenital defects apparent at birth has worked satisfactorily.
- (c) The Council have agreed in principle to the fluoridation of the public water supply, but until the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company can get agreement from all of the 160 Local Authorities whose areas they supply, no action can be taken to implement the Minister's recommendation.

Ambulance Service

The separation of the Fire and Ambulance Service was effected on the 13th October, 1969, when the new Ambulance Station in Wetmore Road became operational. These premises provide much improved facilities for the ambulance staff and for the accommodation of the ambulance vehicles. During the year, the number of persons carried decreased by 5,149, but there was an increase of 110 cases in accident and emergency calls. The number of journeys decreased by 937, and the mileage decreased by 7,641 miles.

I thank Mr. G. J. Rodgers, Ambulance Officer, for effecting the transfer to the new premises, without any upset to operational duties.

I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman, Members of the Health Committee, and to the Health Department Staff for their loyal support during the year.

I also wish to thank my Senior Clerk, Mr. R. E. Chamberlain, who has extracted all the statistical information contained in my Report.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT MITCHELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

Report

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (Acres)—Census 1961	..	..	..	..	4,219
Population—Census 1961	..	..	..	..	50,751
No. of Houses—Census 1961	..	..	..	..	16,159
No. of Inhabited Houses (1st April, 1969) (estimated)	..				17,198
Rateable Value (1st April, 1969)	..	..	..	..	£2,361,038
Estimated product of a penny rate for 1969-70	..	..			£9,260

Population. The Registrar-General estimates the civilian population of the Borough to have been 50,850 at mid-year, 1969.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1969

		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u> 1969	<u>Total</u> 1968
Live Births	.. ..	487	429	916	935
Rate per 1,000 population :					
Crude	.. ..	..	..	18.0	18.4
Adjusted	.. ..	..	..	18.2	18.5
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent. of total live births)	.. ..	..		9.6	12.0
Stillbirths	.. ..	3	4	7	13
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	.. ..	..	..	7.6	13.7
Total Live and Still-Births	.. ..	..	..	923	948
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	.. ..	14	10	24	16

	<u>Total</u> <u>1969</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1968</u>
Infant Mortality Rates :		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births ..	26.2	17.1
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	29.0	18.2
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0	9.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	15.3	7.5
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	14.2	5.3
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)	21.7	19.0
Maternal Mortality :		
(a) Abortion		
Number of Deaths	0	0
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	0	0
(b) Other complications of pregnancy, child-birth and puerperium		
Number of Deaths	0	0
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births ..	0	0

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		
Deaths	348	323	671	601
Death-rate : Crude	13.2	11.8
Adjusted	13.3	11.9
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	5	2
Death-rate from ditto	0.10	0.04
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis	2	0
Death rate from ditto	0.04	0
Number of Deaths from Cancer	130	120
Death-rate from Cancer	2.55	2.36
Number of Marriages	451	501
Marriage Rate	17.7	19.7

The principal vital statistics are tabulated below :

	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>Maternal Mortality</i>	<i>Infant Mortality</i>	<i>Tuberculosis Death Rate</i>	<i>Cancer Death Rate</i>
1938	14.1	11.3	1.0	49	0.53	1.62
1939	15.4	12.9	1.3	51	0.66	1.53
1940	13.4	14.6	0.0	60	0.70	1.82
1941	15.1	13.2	3.0	66	0.75	1.77
1942	16.6	12.2	1.3	59	0.59	1.57
1943	19.0	14.2	2.3	59	0.71	1.50
1944	21.3	13.4	1.0	40	0.48	1.70
1945	17.1	13.5	2.0	50	0.63	1.90
1946	21.3	13.5	0.0	66	0.48	1.60
1947	23.3	13.9	1.0	44	0.57	2.10
1948	21.0	11.8	0.0	39	0.64	1.80
1949	19.2	13.2	2.1	34	0.49	1.66
1950	17.7	12.6	0.0	38	0.40	1.96
1951	15.9	13.7	2.5	22	0.28	1.67
1952	17.1	11.2	0.0	29	0.20	1.74
1953	17.7	12.6	2.2	28	0.24	2.23
1954	16.8	14.5	1.2	32	0.18	2.31
1955	16.1	14.4	1.2	27	0.22	2.42
1956	16.9	13.9	0.0	20	0.12	2.41
1957	17.9	14.5	0.0	24	0.16	2.08
1958	17.7	13.0	0.0	30	0.16	2.11
1959	19.0	13.2	0.0	28	0.04	2.39
1960	17.4	12.4	0.0	27	0.10	2.26
1961	19.1	12.9	0.0	20	0.14	1.96
1962	19.5	13.1	0.9	19	0.06	2.23
1963	19.3	12.4	0.0	18	0.08	1.96
1964	20.7	11.9	0.0	19	0.12	2.33
1965	20.2	12.3	0.9	29	0.06	2.32
1966	21.0	12.2	0.0	15.2	0.08	2.05
1967	18.6	11.5	0.0	21.4	0.02	1.95
1968	18.4	11.8	0.0	17.1	0.04	2.36
1969	18.0	13.2	0.0	26.2	0.14	2.55

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer :

ROBERT MITCHELL, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Health Department, Town Hall, Burton upon Trent.

Telephone No. 5369

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

G. M. CURTOIS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

W. R. HENWOOD, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

(Resigned 31st March, 1969)

B. A. THORNLEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B.B.S.

(Commenced 12th May, 1969)

(Resigned 30th September, 1969)

P. K. RAY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Calcutta)

(Commenced 1st October, 1969)

Chest Physician :

M. B. PAUL, M.D. (*part time*)

Public Analyst :

R. MALLINDER, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. (*part time*)

Deputy Public Analyst :

J. C. HARRAL, F.R.I.C. (*part time*)

Chief Public Health Inspector :

J. EASTON, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Inspection of Meat, Smoke Inspector's Cert.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

E. J. FAULKNER, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Inspection of Meat

Assistant Public Health Inspectors :

F. L. WRIGHT, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Inspection of Meat

C. S. PERSAUD, M.A.P.H.I.

A. G. TOON, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Inspection of Meat

J. GALLIMORE, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Inspection of Meat, Smoke
Inspector's Cert.

W. A. STOCKER, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Inspection of Meat

Pupil Public Health Inspector :

P. C. COOPER

Smoke Survey Inspector :

H. WIGLEY

Inspector for the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act :

B. J. B. JOHNSON

Rodent Operative and Vermin Disinfector :

J. F. TRUBSHAW

Lay Administrative Assistant :

A. E. ELSON

Senior Clerk :

R. E. CHAMBERLAIN

Clerks :

Miss J. ALGER

Mrs. W. CROSS

Mrs. D. E. STEEPLES (*part-time*)

Miss J. L. SHAW

Miss E. M. BLOOR

(Resigned 21st January, 1969)

Miss P. BISBROWNE

(Commenced 27th January, 1969)

Miss S. D. PARKINSON

Mrs. S. E. HILL (*nee* Thompson)

Miss D. E. WALKEDEN

(Resigned 6th July, 1969)

Mrs. M. J. SMITH

Miss G. GOLDER

(Commenced 7th July, 1969)

Temporary Clerk (part-time) :

Mrs. P. HARRISON

(Resigned 31st July, 1969)

Mrs. G. HUNT

(Commenced 18th August, 1969)

Superintendent Nursing Officer :

Miss D. L. FRAZER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Q.N.

Health Visitors :

Miss G. V. CLARK, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss F. M. ANDERSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (*part-time*)

Visiting Nurses :

Mrs. M. E. SEWELL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. CORLSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(Resigned 31st March, 1969)

Mrs. J. A. M. ALLSOPP, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.C.N.

Mrs. E. BATT, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(Commenced 19th May, 1969)

Trainee Health Visitor :

Mrs. P. M. KING, S.R.N.

(Commenced 22nd September, 1969)

Geriatric Visitor :

E. B. PLUMB, S.R.N., R.M.N.

Tuberculosis Visitor :

Mrs. E. O. L. WESTBROOK, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Temporary Tuberculosis Visitor :

Mrs. P. M. UNDERWOOD, S.R.N., N.N.E.B.
(Commenced 20th October, 1969)

Clinic Assistants :

Mrs. S. J. HODGKINS (*part-time*)

Mrs. G. HUNT (*part-time*)
(Resigned 16th August, 1969)

Mrs. F. M. G. SMITH

Mrs. M. E. PATRICK
(Commenced 12th August, 1969)

Mrs. E. G. BROWN
(Commenced 26th November, 1969)

Pakistani Interpreter—Cross Street Clinic :

Mrs. S. DAR (*part-time*)
(Resigned 10th June, 1969)

Miss W. BUTT (*part-time*)
(Commenced 17th June, 1969)
(Resigned 15th July, 1969)

Municipal Midwives :

Miss G. M. JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. M. J. JOHNSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss S. M. WATSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss P. C. HAYWARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.
(Commenced 1st January, 1969)

Home Nurses :

Mrs. W. I. BELL, S.E.N.
Mrs. M. J. WALDRON, S.E.N.
Mrs. J. H. EATON, S.R.N.
Mrs. A. A. MILNES, S.R.N., Q.N.
(Resigned 31st July, 1969)
Mrs. M. J. ROSE, S.E.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. M. M. HYDE, S.R.N.
Mrs. J. SMART, S.R.N., R.F.N.
Mrs. O. B. BRADBROOK, S.R.N.
Mrs. N. M. FITZPATRICK, S.R.N.
Mrs. J. FREEMAN, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part 1)
Mrs. S. J. PRITCHARD, S.R.N.
Mrs. M. J. SMITH, S.R.N., O.N.C.
(Commenced 1st September, 1969)
Mrs. R. TAFT, S.E.N. (*Temporary Relief*)

Infant Welfare Centre Medical Officers :

G. M. CURTOIS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

W. R. HENWOOD, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
(Resigned 31st March, 1969)

B. A. THORNLEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B.B.S.
(Commenced 12th May, 1969)
(Resigned 30th September, 1969)

P. K. RAY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Calcutta)
(Commenced 1st October, 1969)

Principal Dental Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare :

A. N. F. STANNARD, L.D.S.

Consultant Anaesthetist :

GEORGE QUAYLE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.F.A.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.A.

Dental Surgery Assistant :

Miss R. J. TUNNICLIFFE

Ambulance Officer :

R. C. ELLIOTT, M.B.E., B.E.M., M.I. Fire E.
(to 12th October, 1969)

(Appointed Ambulance Service Consultant from 13th October, 1969)

G. J. RODGERS (from 13th October, 1969)

Mental Health Services :

Principal Mental Welfare Officer :

J. A. WARREN

Mental Welfare Officers :

D. B. SPEED, S.R.N., R.M.N.

P. BREARLEY, R.M.N.

Junior Training Centre :

Mrs. A. BISHOP, *Supervisor* (Supervisor's Diploma)

Mrs. G. GAPPER, *Assistant Supervisor*

Mrs. O. A. ADAMS, *Assistant Supervisor*

Mrs. M. B. GRAY, *Unqualified Assistant Supervisor*

Adult Training Centre :

A. STUBBS, *Manager*

Miss V. R. HANDY, *Deputy Manager*
(Commenced 20th January, 1969)

J. POPIKAS, *Instructor in Woodwork and Metalwork*

Mrs. E. D. G. FAWKES, *Instructress in Laundry and Cookery*

E. J. T. WARD, *Instructor in General Handicrafts*
(Commenced 20th January, 1969)

Mrs. D. O. NORMAN, *Clerk* (part-time)
(Commenced 27th January, 1969)

Home Help Organiser :

Mrs. K. F. INNES

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company is responsible for the public water supply to the Borough, which is satisfactory in quality and in quantity.

The following are the five sources from which the water supplied to Burton upon Trent district is derived :—

1. Trent Valley Pumping Station, near Lichfield.
2. Fradley Pumping Station, near Lichfield.
3. Seedy Mill Purification Works, near Lichfield.
4. Chilcote Pumping Station.
5. Bulk supply from the Derby Corporation Water Dept.

A softening plant is installed at Chilcote.

The water has no plumbo-solvent action.

Chemical examinations of the piped supply were carried out at the Sewage Works Laboratory, Clay Mills.

The bacteriological examinations continued to be done at the Public Health Laboratory, Derby.

Sixteen samples were submitted for analysis (four chemical and twelve bacteriological), and were satisfactory.

Results of an analysis carried out on the 23rd September, 1969, were as follows :—

Physical Characters :

Appearance—Clear and colourless

Chemical Analysis (parts per million) :

Ammoniacal Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	0
Albuminoid Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	0.10
Chlorine in Chlorides	..	..	..	..	..	36
Nitrate Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	3.40
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate at 27°C. in 4 hours						0.10
Total Solids dried at 100°C.	..	..	..	..	..	426
Nitrite Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	0
Free Chlorine ..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Radioactivity	..	..	..	..	..	0
Total Hardness	..	..	..	..	..	249
Reaction (pH.)	..	..	..	..	..	6.6

Bacteriological Examination :

Satisfactory.

The following table gives details of the water supply to dwelling-houses in the borough :—

	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Population</i>
(a) Direct to houses ..	17,191	99.92	50,830
(b) Houses sharing standpipes	6	0.06	12
(c) From wells	4	0.02	8
	<u>17,201</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>50,850</u>

**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES**

The number of notifications of infectious and other notifiable diseases received during 1969 is shown in the following table :—

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Total cases notified</i>	<i>Total cases after correction</i>	<i>Cases treated in Hospital</i>
Acute Meningitis	1	1	1
Dysentery	3	3	3
Infective Jaundice	50	50	1
Measles	419	419	—
Paratyphoid Fever	1	1	1
Respiratory Tuberculosis ..	13	13	9
Tuberculosis, other Forms ..	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	34	34	—
Whooping Cough	11	11	—
	<u>533</u>	<u>533</u>	<u>16</u>

FOOD POISONING

Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) returned to the Registrar General for 1969

<i>1st Quarter</i>	<i>2nd Quarter</i>	<i>3rd Quarter</i>	<i>4th Quarter</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>M. F.</i>	<i>M. F.</i>	<i>M. F.</i>	<i>M. F.</i>	
— —	— —	— —	— —	Nil

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY IMMUNISATION OR VACCINATION

Immunisation or vaccination is undertaken against the following diseases :—

Diphtheria	Smallpox
Whooping Cough	Tuberculosis
Poliomyelitis	Tetanus
	Measles

Supply of Immunisation Antigens to General Medical Practitioners

Immunisation of children against Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough (Pertussis) is done at the Infant Welfare Clinics, the School Clinic, and by General Medical Practitioners.

The following list shows the quantities of antigens supplied to general medical practitioners during 1969 :—

Diphtheria/Tetanus Vaccine (adsorbed)	..	..	23 × 5 cc. Vials
Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis Vaccine	..	..	142 × 5 cc. Vials
Tetanus Toxoid (adsorbed)	..	..	57 × 5 cc. Vials
Measles Vaccine	..	..	167 doses

In addition, 937 doses of Smallpox Lymph were issued during the year.

Syringes and disposable needles used by the Home Nurses, Domiciliary Midwives, and at the Infant Welfare Clinics and the School Clinic are obtained from the Sterile Syringe Service of the General Hospital, Burton upon Trent.

VACCINATION OF PERSONS
UNDER AGE 16 COMPLETED DURING 1969

Table 1—Completed Primary Courses

<i>Type of vaccine or dose</i>	<i>Year of Birth</i>					<i>Others under age 16</i>	<i>Total</i>
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-65		
1. Quadruple DTPP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Triple DTP	90	350	32	23	27	—	522
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus ..	—	—	2	1	97	2	102
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
6. Pertussis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Tetanus	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
8. Salk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Sabin	66	343	41	26	58	14	548
10. Measles	3	49	87	61	90	4	294
11. Lines 1+2+3+4+5 (Diphtheria)	90	350	34	24	126	3	627
12. Lines 1+2+3+6 (Whooping cough).. ..	90	350	32	23	27	—	522
13. Lines 1+2+4+7 (Tetanus)	90	350	34	24	125	3	626
14. Lines 1+8+9 (Polio)	66	343	41	26	58	14	548

Table 2—Reinforcing Doses
Number of persons under age 16

Type of Vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					<i>Others under age 16</i>	<i>Total</i>
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-65		
1. Quadruple DTPP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Triple DTP	3	22	62	8	53	3	151
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus ..	—	1	5	1	759	11	777
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	33	1	34
6. Pertussis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	334	334
8. Salk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Sabin	—	12	38	5	583	303	941
10. Measles	4	49	87	61	90	4	295
11. Lines 1+2+3+4+5 (Diphtheria)	3	23	67	9	845	15	962
12. Lines 1+2+3+6 (Whooping cough).. ..	3	22	62	8	53	3	151
13. Lines 1+2+4+7 (Tetanus)	3	23	67	9	812	348	1262
14. Lines 1+8+9 (Polio)	—	12	38	5	583	303	941

Vaccination against Smallpox
Persons aged under 16

Return for Year ended 31st December, 1969

<i>Age at date of Vaccination</i>	<i>I. Number of Persons Vaccinated (or Re-Vaccinated during Period</i>		<i>II. Number of Cases Specially Reported during Period</i>		
	<i>Number Vaccinated</i>	<i>Number Re-vaccinated</i>	<i>(a) Generalised Vaccinia</i>	<i>(b) Post-Vaccinal Encephalomyelitis</i>	<i>(c) Death from complications of vaccination other than (a) and (b)</i>
0-3 months	—	—	—	—	—
3-6 months	—	—	—	—	—
6-9 months	1	—	—	—	—
9-12 months	3	—	—	—	—
1 year ..	196	—	—	—	—
2-4 years ..	170	3	—	—	—
5-15 years ..	31	14	—	—	—
Total ..	401	17	—	—	—

Vaccination against Tuberculosis with B.C.G. Vaccine

A.—CONTACT SCHEME :

Arrangements for the carrying out of vaccination against tuberculosis with B.C.G. Vaccine, which were commenced in 1950, were continued in 1969 by the Chest Physician, Dr. M. B. Paul, who supplied the following details :

(i) Number skin tested ..	..	..	..	..	100
(ii) Number found positive ..	..	..	..	..	53
(iii) Number found negative ..	..	..	..	..	46
(iv) Number vaccinated ..	..	..	..	..	44

B.—SCHOOL CHILDREN SCHEME :

This scheme carried out by Dr. G. M. Curtois was started in April, 1963, and was offered to children of 13 years and over attending Burton upon Trent schools. It has now been extended to include all children over ten years of age.

(i) Number skin tested ..	..	..	..	..	1,178
(ii) Number found positive ..	..	..	..	..	45
(iii) Number found negative ..	..	..	..	..	1,113
(iv) Number vaccinated ..	..	..	..	..	1,105

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No notifications were received during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1969

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease are given in the table below :—

<i>Age Periods</i>			<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
			<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Other Forms</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Other Forms</i>	
			<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
0	..		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	..		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	..	..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	..	..	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
35	..	..	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
45	..	..	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
55	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
65	..	..	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
75	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ..	..		8	5	1	0	3	2	2	0

Home Supervision. A Tuberculosis Visitor is employed. She visited 173 tuberculous households during the year.

Contact Clinic

A Clinic is held at Outwoods Hospital for persons who have been in contact with a case of tuberculosis.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The incidence of venereal diseases in the Borough is shown in the following table :—

		New Cases			Other	Total
		<i>Syphilis</i>	<i>Gonorrhoea</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Venereal Conditions</i>	<i>Cases</i>
1943	..	26	43	69	30	99
1944	..	32	18	50	27	77
1945	..	34	25	59	16	75
1946	..	34	39	73	24	97
1947	..	13	45	58	40	98
1948	..	24	22	46	25	71
1949	..	13	17	30	25	55
1950	..	4	6	10	13	23
1951	..	8	9	17	12	29
1952	..	7	7	14	18	32
1953	..	2	1	3	5	8
1954	..	3	5	8	9	17
1955	..	3	2	5	6	11
1956	..	1	3	4	11	15
1957	..	0	4	4	9	13
1958	..	1	6	7	13	20
1959	..	1	9	10	19	29
1960	..	1	6	7	13	20
1961	..	3	4	7	16	23
1962	..	2	13	15	20	35
1963	..	2	24	26	32	58
1964	..	3	13	16	31	47
1965	..	2	5	7	30	37
1966	..	1	6	7	27	34
1967	..	1	1	2	28	30
1968	..	2	8	10	32	42
1969	..	1	17	18	7	25

CANCER

The deaths caused by Cancer numbered 130, 80 being males and 50 females.

The death rate from Cancer was equal to 2.55 per 1,000 of the population.

In the following table the Cancer deaths are classified according to age and sex :—

	<i>Under 4 Weeks</i>	<i>4 Weeks and under 1 Year</i>	1	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	<i>75 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Males ..	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	7	20	31	15	80
Females	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	15	12	13	50
Total	0	0	1	0	0	1	8	14	35	43	28	130

Smoking and Lung Cancer. The Ministry of Health Circular 7/57 dated 27th June, 1957, asks Local Authorities to publicise the connection between tobacco smoking and cancer of the lung. The Health Committee agreed that the Medical Officer of Health insert suitable advertisements in the local press from time to time drawing attention to this.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Midwives

The number of midwives practising at 31st December, 1969, was 25, viz. :—

Municipal Midwives	..	..	..	..	..	4
Midwives employed in Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	21

Pupil Midwives

Number of pupils who have completed district training during the 9 months ended 30th September, 1969 (partly on the district)	..	..	..	..	..	7
Number of pupils in training at 30th September, 1969 (partly on the district)	..	..	..	..	..	—
Number of Municipal Midwives approved as teachers	..					2

Midwifery

Number of domiciliary deliveries attended by Municipal Midwives during the year :—

<i>Doctor not booked</i>		<i>Doctor booked</i>		<i>Total</i>
<i>Doctor present at delivery</i>	<i>Doctor not present at delivery</i>	<i>Doctor present at delivery</i>	<i>Doctor not present at delivery</i>	
—	—	12	82	94

Number of domiciliary cases in which Pethilorfan was administered by Municipal Midwives 71

Number of domiciliary cases in which Trilene was administered by Municipal Midwives 50

Number of cases delivered in Hospitals but discharged and attended by Municipal Midwives before 10th day 797

Deaths of Children under 1 year of age

Analysis of Cases :

Occurring in Hospitals outside the County Borough	12
Occurring in The General Hospital, Burton upon Trent ..	8
Occurring at home in Burton upon Trent	4
	<hr/>
Total ..	24
	<hr/>

The deaths were ascribed to the following causes :

Aspiration of Intestinal Contents	5
Bronchopneumonia	4
Atelectasis	2
Meningitis	2
Congenital Abnormalities	1
Foetus Immaturis non Vitalis	1
Congenital Heart	1
Hyoline Membrane Disease	1
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1
Prematurity	2
Respiratory Distress Syndrome	2
Birth Injury	1
Intracranial Haemorrhage	1
	<hr/>
	24
	<hr/>

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS NOTIFIED, 1969

		<i>Live Births</i>	
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Malformations of Male External Genitalia		1	—
Talipes		2	4
Spina Bifida, Hydrocephalus and Talipes		1	—
Cleft Lip and Cleft Palate		1	—
Other unspecified malformations of muscles, skin and fascia		2	—
Hypospadias, Talipes and Unspecified malformations of upper limb or shoulder		1	—
Spina Bifida and Talipes		1	—
Hypospadias		1	—
Cleft Lip		1	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		11	4
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total : 15		<hr/>	<hr/>

		<i>Still Births</i>	
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Multiple congenital malformations not specified	..	1	-
		—	—
		1	-
		==	==

Total : 1

Family Planning Association. In 1951 authority was granted to the Family Planning Association to start a Family Planning Clinic in Burton. It is held in the Central Welfare Clinic, Cross Street, on Monday (one session is held in the afternoon and one session during the evening). The Clinic is run by the Family Planning Association, the Corporation charging a nominal rent for the use of the premises.

Infant Welfare Centres. In addition to the central clinic in Cross Street, there are outlying Clinics at Horninglow, Winshill and Stapenhill.

	<i>Number of children who attended during the year 1969</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Born in 1969</i>	<i>Born in 1968</i>	<i>Born in 1964-67</i>	
Cross Street Centre ..	293	175	424	892
Horninglow Centre ..	153	124	190	467
Winshill Centre ..	107	81	101	289
Stapenhill Centre ..	153	137	146	436
Total	706	517	861	2,084

The Infant Welfare Centres were conducted as follows :—

Tuesday mornings	..	Infant Welfare Centre, Rosliston Road, Stapenhill, Burton upon Trent.
Tuesday afternoons	..	Infant Welfare Centre, West Street, Winshill, Burton upon Trent.

Tuesday afternoons	..	Infant Welfare Centre, Cross Street, Burton upon Trent.
Wednesday afternoons	..	Horninglow Infant Welfare Centre, Methodist Chapel, Horninglow Road North, Burton upon Trent.
Thursday mornings	..	ditto
Thursday afternoons	..	Infant Welfare Centre, Cross Street, Burton upon Trent.
Friday afternoons	..	Infant Welfare Centre, Rosliston Road, Stapenhill, Burton upon Trent.

Number of premises in use at end of year :—

Purpose built	..	..	..	..	2
Adapted	..	..	..	..	1
Occupied on a sessional basis	..	..	..	..	1
Total					4

“ **Light** ” **Clinic.** 21 new cases received Ultra-Violet Light treatment at the Infant Welfare Centre and a total of 286 attendances was made during the year.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

Number of women in attendance		Number of sessions held by				Total number of sessions in columns 3—6 (7)
For ante-natal examination (1)	For post-natal examination (2)	Medical Officers (3)	Midwives (4)	G.P.'s employed on a sessional basis (5)	Hospital Medical Staff (6)	
134	—	—	135	—	—	135

The Ante-Natal Clinic and Mothercraft Classes are conducted at Cross Street, Winshill and Stapenhill Clinics by the domiciliary midwives on Wednesday afternoons.

Dental Care for expectant mothers is provided at the Dental Clinic in Cross Street.

Maternity Outfits. 105 maternity outfits were issued to expectant mothers whose confinements were taking place at their own homes.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY CLINIC

A Cervical Cytology Clinic was commenced at the Cross Street Infant Welfare Clinic on the 15th January, 1969, and a session is held on Wednesday morning each week. Owing to limited staff being available in the Laboratory Department of the Burton General Hospital to read specimens, the number of women given appointments to attend each Clinic was restricted to 12 per week and only women over 30 years of age were, at the outset, permitted to attend. More recently the position has improved and the age limit has now been removed and women of any age can now attend the Clinic.

Details relevant to the Cytology Clinic for the period 15th January, 1969, to 31st December, 1969, are as follows :

Number of Clinics held	..	..	..	..	..	49
Number of women who attended		..	..	..		609
Number of smears taken (including repeats in respect of suspicious or unsatisfactory specimens)				..		618
Number of positive smears	..	..	..	..		2
Number of minor conditions which were reported to the General Practitioner concerned	..	..	..			17

Notification of Births. The number of births notified as having occurred in the Borough was 2,533, including 41 still-births (94 domiciliary and 2,439 institutional), and the number as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the Borough was 930 including 8 still-births, viz., 94 domiciliary and 836 institutional.

Registration of Births. The number of live births registered in the Borough was 916 ; 487 males and 429 females.

The number of still-births registered was 7 ; 3 males and 4 females.

Health Visiting

Cases visited by Health and Geriatric Visitors :

					<i>Number of cases</i>
1.	Total number of cases	..	..	..	4,368
2.	Children born in 1969	..	..	..	873
3.	Children born in 1968	..	..	..	755
4.	Children born in 1964-67	..	..	..	2,364
5.	Total number of children in lines 2-4	..			3,992
6.	Persons aged 65 or over	..	..	..	227
7.	Number included in line 6 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	..			28
8.	Mentally disordered persons	..	..	..	—
9.	Number included in line 8 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	..			—
10.	Persons, excluding Maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	..			78
11.	Number included in line 10 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	..			40
12.	Number of tuberculous households visited	..			5
13.	Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	..	..	..	25
14.	Other cases	..	..	..	117
15.	Number of tuberculous households visited by tuberculosis visitors	..	..	..	173

**CHILDREN'S DAY CARE FACILITIES AND
REGISTERED NURSING HOMES FOR YEAR ENDING
31st DECEMBER, 1969**

1. Facilities provided by the Authority or by voluntary organisations under agency arrangements.

Day nurseries and part-time nursery groups NIL

2. Private or voluntary day care facilities (other than any included in 1 above) in which children are placed by the Authority.

Child minders, day nurseries, part-time nursery groups .. NIL

3. Registration of premises and persons under Section 1 of Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulation Act, 1948.

	<i>Registered premises</i>			<i>Registered persons (4)</i>
	<i>Factory (1)</i>	<i>Other (2)</i>	<i>Total (3)</i>	
Number of premises or persons registered at end of year 	—	7	7	15
Number of children permitted 	—	155	155	103

4. Type of care (all day or sessional) provided by premises and persons included in Table 3.

	<i>Premises providing</i>		<i>Persons providing</i>	
	<i>All day care (1)</i>	<i>Sessional care (2)</i>	<i>All day care (3)</i>	<i>Sessional care (4)</i>
Number of premises or persons 	—	7	12	3
Number of children permitted 	—	155	88	15

5. Registrations included in Table 3 brought about as a direct result of the amendments to the Act of 1948 made by sections 60(2) and 60(3) of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968.

	<i>Registered premises</i>			<i>Registered persons</i> (4)
	<i>Factory</i> (1)	<i>Other</i> (2)	<i>Total</i> (3)	
Number of premises or persons	—	7	7	11
Number of children permitted	—	155	155	43

6. Registration of nursing homes under sections 187 to 194 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as amended by the Nursing Homes Act, 1963.

	<i>Number of homes</i> (1)	<i>Number of beds provided</i>		
		<i>Maternity</i> (2)	<i>Other</i> (3)	<i>Total</i> (4)
Homes registered during year	—	—	—	—
Homes whose registrations were withdrawn during year	1	—	6	6
Homes on register at end of year	—	—	—	—

DENTAL CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE

The following report has been received from Mr. A. N. F. Stannard, L.D.S., Principal Dental Officer, on the Dental Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age :—

The Maternity and Child Welfare Service has continued to function as in previous years. Although hit by serious Staff shortage in the first eight months of the year, all in this category who have asked for advice and/or treatment have been seen.

The main reason for requesting attendance at the School Dental Clinic has been for the “emergency relief of pain”. The statistical record confirms this. Unfortunately, some do not complete the full course of treatment suggested for them.

Many mothers do not seem to realise that regular cleansing of the young child’s mouth is advisable and beneficial, in order to maintain clean tooth surfaces and good tone of the oral tissues. They feel that the extensive dental decay, often accompanied by congested gums which manifests itself in their child’s mouth is due to some diet omission on their part.

Ancillary Staff has remained constant over the year, at full strength.

DENTAL SERVICES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS

Part A.—Attendances and Treatment

Number of visits for Treatment during 1969.

	<i>Children 0-4 (incl.)</i>	<i>Expectant and Nursing Mothers</i>
First Visit	69	21
Subsequent Visits	49	51
Total Visits	118	72
Number of Additional Courses of Treatment other than the First Course commenced during year	3	1
Treatment provided during the year—		
Number of Fillings	66	45
Teeth Filled	66	45
Teeth Extracted	78	24
General Anaesthetics given	47	5
Emergency Visits by Patients	45	11
Patients X-Rayed	—	—
Patients Treated by Scaling and/or Removal of Stains from the teeth (Prophylaxis)	7	8
Teeth otherwise conserved	8	—
Teeth Root Filled	—	—
Inlays	—	—
Crowns	—	—
Number of Courses of Treatment completed during the Year	25	9

Part B.—Prosthetics.

Patients supplied with F.U. or F.L. (First Time)	—
Patients supplied with other Dentures	3
Number of Dentures supplied	3

Part C.—Anaesthetics.

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	—
--	---

Part D.—Inspections.

	<i>Children 0-4 (incl.)</i>	<i>Expectant and Nursing Mothers</i>
Number of Patients given First Inspections during Year	A 38	D 14
Number of Patients in A and D above who require Treatment	B 22	E 14
Number of Patients in B and E above who were offered Treatment	C 22	F 14

Part E.—Sessions

Number of Dental Officer Sessions (i.e. equivalent complete half-days) devoted to
Maternity and Child Welfare Patients :

For Treatment	26
For Health Education	—

Number of dental treatment centres in use
at end of year 1 (3 Surgeries)

Health Visitors and Cleanliness. The Health Visitors and Midwives in the town are active in the promotion of cleanliness and good habits and the elimination of verminous conditions, and where uncleanliness and verminous conditions are discovered they endeavour to get these remedied.

The standard of cleanliness in this Borough of infants and expectant mothers is fairly high on the whole, and only a few families appear to be the offenders.

National Health Service Acts, 1946-52

Health of Children—Prevention of the Break-up of Families

This matter is dealt with by the Co-ordinating Committee, which meets regularly. This Committee consists of representatives of the Health, Education, Children's and Welfare Services Departments, together with representatives of the Children's Care Committee (a voluntary organisation), the Probation Department, the N.S.P.C.C., the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Social Security, and others. Individual families are reviewed from time to time, information is collated, and any necessary action decided upon.

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Number of Premature Live Births Notified

(a)	In Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	67
(b)	At Home or in Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	..	6
Total							<hr/> 73 <hr/>

Number of Premature Still-Births Notified

(a)	In Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	4
(b)	At Home or in Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total							<hr/> 5 <hr/>

No cases were notified of Retrolental Fibroplasia in premature infants.

Weight at Birth	Premature Live Births															Premature Stillbirths			
	Born in hospital				Born at home or in a nursing home											Born			
	Died				Nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home				Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day										
					Total births				Died			Total births			Died				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
1. 2 lb. 3 oz. or less	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
2. Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
3. Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	13	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
4. Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	19	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
5. Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	25	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1		
6. Total	67	7	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1		

Care of Premature Infants. Arrangements for the care of premature children in accordance with the recommendation of Ministry of Health Circular 20/44 have been carried on. The equipment provided for the home nursing of premature infants was however not used during the year, as the majority of premature infants requiring special care are transferred to one of the Premature Infant Units at Birmingham or Sutton Coldfield. An "Oxygenaire" portable premature baby incubator has been purchased, and it is kept in constant readiness at the Ambulance Station.

Care of Illegitimate Children. The percentage of illegitimate births was 12.3 in 1945, and it dropped to 4.8 in 1949. In 1951 it fell to 4.6 and to 4.5 in 1952. The pre-war figure was about 2%. During 1953 the figure rose to 5%, 1954 was 5.1%, 1955—5.2%, 1956—6.6%, 1957—4.2%, 1958—6.1%, 1959—5.8%, 1960—5.2%, 1961—5.8%, 1962—7.5%, 1963—9.4%, 1964—9.1%, 1965—8.1%, 1966—9.1%, 1967—11.5%, 1968—12.0%, 1969—9.6%.

Circular 2866 of the Ministry of Health suggested that Welfare Authorities should co-operate with and reinforce the work of voluntary moral welfare organisations and this suggestion has been implemented by the making of a grant to the Committee of the Girls' Home in the town.

This Home was closed at the end of October, 1969. Since that time the grant has been made to the Lichfield Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare Work, which has, for many years, done much valuable work in the district.

Home Help Service

Number of Home Help Organisers employed at the end of the year:—

- (a) Whole-time 1
- (b) Part time -

Number of Home Helps employed at the end of the year :—

- (a) Whole-time -
- (b) Part-time 39
- (c) Whole-time equivalent of (b) 20

	<i>Home help to households for persons</i>					
	<i>Aged 65 or over on first visit in 1969</i> (1)	<i>Aged under 65 on first visit in 1969</i>				<i>Total</i> (6)
		<i>Chronic sick and tuberculous</i> (2)	<i>Mentally disordered</i> (3)	<i>Maternity</i> (4)	<i>Others</i> (5)	
Number of cases	318	26	4	7	21	376

ANNUAL REPORT OF HOME HELP ORGANISER

The total number of householders assisted during the year ended 31st December, 1969, was 376. Of these 318 persons were aged 65 and over, 4 were mentally disordered cases, 26 were chronic sick, 21 were disabled or only required temporary help, and 7 were maternity cases.

Only urgent cases were attended on Sundays and Bank Holidays, for one hour only.

Help continued to be paid for weekly, with a minimum charge of 6d. an hour still in operation and the full charge increased to 6/2d. an hour.

The hourly rate paid to the Home Helps was increased once during the year and now stands at 5/5³/₄d., and the plus rate of 6d. an hour introduced for Helps attending very dirty houses, and the homes of elderly difficult persons, has continued to be paid.

At the end of the year, 39 Home Helps were employed, and the resignations that occurred during the year were mainly due to ill health and domestic commitments.

Monthly evening meetings are now taking place at the Cross Street Clinic to which meeting a speaker is invited and refreshments served. Up to date there have been talks on the care of elderly people in their own homes, home nursing and the preparation of simple and nourishing meals for the old-aged pensioner. Social Outings were also arranged during the year ending with a Dinner in December.

Very few complaints regarding the Home Help Service were received during the year, and these were investigated immediately, and in practically every case found to be easily rectifiable. On the other hand many letters and messages of appreciation were received.

K. F. INNES,

Home Help Organiser.

Home Nursing

STAFF : At the end of the year the number of nurses employed in the Home Nursing Service was eleven (full-time).

1	Total number of persons nursed during the year ..	680
2	Number of persons who were aged under 5 at first visit in 1969	10
3	Number of persons who were aged 65 or over at first visit in 1969	342

Nursing Equipment and Utensils

A considerable quantity and variety of nursing equipment and utensils are loaned out free of charge by the Health Department. The list below gives some idea of the extent of this commitment (at 17/11/69).

<i>Article</i>							<i>Issued on Loan</i>
Rubber Sheets	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Bed Pans	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Air Rings	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Back Rests	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Urinals (Male)	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Urinals (Female)		..	..	..	..	..	4
Feeding Cups	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bed Cradles	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Wheel Chairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Commodes	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Crutches (pair)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bedsteads	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mattresses (Foam Rubber)	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Mattresses (Internal Spring)		..	..	..	..	..	1
Nursing Hoist	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Children's Cots	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Toilet Seat (Inflatable)		..	..	..	..	..	2
Back Wedge	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bed Blocks	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tripod Walking Sticks		..	..	..	..	..	39
Fireguards	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Dunlopillo Pillow	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ripple Bed	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Adult Cot	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Medical Sheepskins	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Heel Protectors (pairs)		..	..	..	..	..	2
Pulpit Walking Aid		..	..	..	..	..	10

Incontinent pants and pads are also supplied to necessitous cases.

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47

Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

No action was taken under this section during the year.

Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially-Sighted Persons

Mr. A. G. Earp, Chief Welfare Services Officer, has kindly supplied the following information regarding Blind persons, Epileptics and Spastics :—

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section D(1) of Forms B.D.8 recommends :—	Cause of Disability			
	<i>Cataract</i>	<i>Glaucoma</i>	<i>Retrolental Fibroplasia</i>	<i>Others</i>
(a) No treatment ..	—	1	—	—
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ..	5	3	—	5
(ii) Number of cases at (i)(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	—	4	—	5

Epileptics and Spastics

Number on Register of Handicapped Persons :—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Epileptics	4	6
Spastics	8	6

The facilities at present made available for their welfare include the following :—

- (a) Domiciliary visiting by Welfare Officer.
- (b) Outings and residential holidays.
- (c) Pastime occupations.

- (d) Advice and assistance with general problems and social difficulties.
- (e) Specialised advice on methods of overcoming or minimising their disabilities.
- (f) Co-operation with statutory bodies for general and special services, e.g., Hospitals, Ministries of Labour, Health and Social Security.
- (g) Co-operation with various voluntary bodies.
- (h) Social Centre with facilities for club and occupational therapy activities.

Ambulance Service

I am indebted to Mr. G. J. Rodgers, Ambulance Officer, for the following report :—

I have much pleasure in presenting to you my first report as Ambulance Officer, having been appointed to this position on 13th October, 1969.

The separation of the Ambulance Service from the Fire Service was carried out on the 13th October, 1969, from which date the new Ambulance Station in Wetmore Road became operational. This has been the means of providing the personnel with a modern station, thus adding to their morale and giving a much better incentive to the Service.

Once the Shift Leaders, Deputy Shift Leaders and the two additional Drivers had commenced their duties, the work of the Service began to run very smoothly and the personnel are now working as a team.

I would like to express my thanks to the Staff and Ambulance Personnel for their co-operation during the period of their settling in at the new Station.

(1)	<i>Number of vehicles at 31st December, 1969</i>	<i>Total number of Journeys during the year</i>	<i>Total number of patients carried during the year</i>	<i>Number of accident and other emergency Journeys included in col. (3) during the year (5)</i>	<i>Total mileage during the year (6)</i>
Ambulances ..	7	5,610	15,268	1,897	51,353
Sitting Cars	3	3,021	6,479	1,551	47,914

During 1969, the number of journeys performed, total mileage covered by ambulances and sitting cars, and number of patients carried decreased, whilst the number of accident and emergency calls increased. These are summarised below :—

The number of journeys decreased from 9,568 to 8,631 — a difference of 937.

A decrease of 4,471 miles covered by ambulances and 3,170 miles covered by sitting cars brought the total mileage to 99,267.

The total number of patients carried decreased from 26,896 to 21,747 — a decrease of 5,149.

Accident and Emergency calls increased 1,942 to 2,052 — an increase of 110 cases.

The average mileage per ambulance patient has increased from 3.16 to 3.36 and the average mileage per sitting car patient has increased from 5.5 to 7.39.

An average of 2.72 patients per ambulance journey and 2.1 patients per sitting car journey was recorded.

The mileage for the transfer of patients from one hospital to another was 20,783 miles being 20.93% of the total mileage recorded.

During the period, the Service transported 100 babies from Burton upon Trent to Marston Green, Sutton Coldfield and Sorrento as compared with 90 in the previous year. This accounted for 6,999 miles of the total mileage.

The Service is operated with 26 male drivers and 2 female drivers.

The fleet of vehicles in use in the Ambulance Service as at 31st December, 1969, was :—

Ambulances

Bedford/Lomas	NFA 376 (at Outwoods Hospital)				1961
Bedford/Lomas	PFA 397	..	..	..	1962
Bedford/Lomas	RFA 926	..	..	..	1963
Bedford/Lomas	TFA 577	..	..	..	1963
Bedford/Lomas	EFA 875 D	..	..	..	1966
Bedford/Lomas	GFA 578 E	..	..	..	1967
Bedford/Lomas	NFA 287G	..	..	..	1969

Sitting Cars

Morris/Kennings	OFA 999	..	..	..	1961
Morris	CFA 640 C	..	..	..	1965
B.M.C.	LFA 179 G	..	..	..	1968

A replacement Sitting Car was authorised, but the vehicle had not been received at the end of the year.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The duties devolving upon the Council as a Local Health Authority were carried out in the following manner :—

1. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Constitution and Meetings of the Committee.

All matters relating to the Mental Health Service were dealt with at the meetings of the Health Committee of the Council.

(b) Number and Qualifications of Staff employed in the Mental Health Service.

Dr. Robert Mitchell, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer. Administrator and Director of the Mental Health Service.

Dr. G. M. Curtois, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Deputy Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer. Deputy Administrator and Director of the Mental Health Service.

Dr. W. R. Henwood, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.
(Resigned 31st March, 1969).

Dr. P. K. Ray, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health.
(Commenced 1st October, 1969).

Mr. J. A. Warren, Principal Mental Welfare Officer.

Mr. D. B. Speed, S.R.N., R.M.N., Mental Welfare Officer.

Mr. P. Brearley, R.M.N., R.M.N.S., Mental Welfare Officer.

Junior Training Centre—

Mrs. A. Bishop, Supervisor. Diploma of the Training Council for Teachers of Mentally Handicapped Children.

Mrs. O. A. Adams, Assistant Supervisor.

Mrs. M. B. Gray, Assistant Supervisor.

Mrs. F. G. Gapper, Assistant Supervisor.

Mrs. I. Bartlett, Instructress in Laundry and Cookery
(Part-time).

Mr. S. Bradshaw, Instructor in Woodwork (Part-time).

Adult Training Centre—

Mr. A. Stubbs, Manager. Diploma of the Training Council for Teachers of Mentally Handicapped Adults.

Miss V. R. Handy, Deputy Manager, Diploma of the Training Council for Teachers of Mentally Handicapped Adults.

(Commenced 20th January, 1969).

Mrs. E. D. G. Fawkes, Instructress in Laundry and Cookery.

Mr. J. Popikas, Instructor in Woodwork and Metal Work.

Mr. E. J. T. Ward, General Instructor.

(Commenced 20th January, 1969).

Mrs. D. O. Norman, Clerk (*Part-time*).

(Commenced 27th January, 1969).

(c) Co-ordination with the Regional Hospital Board and Hospital Management Committee.

A close liaison has been maintained between the Regional Hospital Board, Hospital Management Committee and the Local Health Authority during the year and there has been a close liaison between the medical and lay staffs of the respective bodies.

(d) Training of Staff.

The Supervisor of the Junior Training Centre and the Deputy Manager of the Adult Training Centre attended a Residential Refresher Course for staffs of Local Authority Training Centres held at Maria Grey College of Education, Twickenham, from 21st to 26th July, 1969.

Two Assistant Supervisors at the Junior Training Centre attended a Residential Refresher Course, arranged by the Staffordshire County Council and held at Nelson Hall, from 31st March to 3rd April, 1969.

2. ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

The Mental Health Service was fully manned throughout the year for the purpose of carrying out the requisite duties relating to the prevention, care and after-care of mentally disordered persons.

The psychiatric clinics, held at Burton General Hospital and manned by staff from St. Matthew's Hospital, Burntwood, Walsall, continued to be held on Tuesday and Wednesday of each week and again proved very valuable. Many patients attended these clinics and were able to receive advice and early treatment, when necessary.

Patients admitted into hospitals for treatment of "Mental Illness" numbered 170, this being 10 fewer than the previous year. Of this number 99 were admitted as Informal Patients mainly through the medium of their general practitioners, or as a result of attendance at the psychiatric clinics held at the Burton General Hospital. The remainder, who were admitted under compulsory procedures were 67 for observation and treatment under Section 25, two under Section 26 and two under Section 29 of the Mental Health Act, 1959. In addition to these, one other patient was referred to the Authority, but after medical examination, it was deemed unnecessary for the patient to be admitted into hospital. In addition to the patients admitted into hospital, many patients attended at St. Matthew's Hospital, Burntwood, for out-patient treatment.

For the purpose of transporting patients to hospital, both for in-patient and outpatient treatment, the Ambulance Service of the Council was used and this arrangement worked most satisfactorily.

The number of patients referred for After-Care following discharge from hospital was 101, an increase of four on the previous year. These patients were visited in their homes by the Mental Welfare Officers at varying intervals according to the condition of the patient and a good relationship was established between the patients and the officers. The Principal Mental Welfare Officer also attended at St. Matthew's Hospital each week for the purpose of discussing cases who would require After-Care following discharge.

Visiting of other mentally-disordered persons residing within the community was also carried out by the Mental Welfare Officers and these were visited at least once per quarter.

The number of visits made during the year was as follows :

To Supervision Cases	..	..	..	..	526
To After-Care Cases	..	..	..	..	556
To Guardianship Cases	..	..	..	..	12
To other Community-Care Cases				..	28
To Absent on Leave Cases	..	..	..	..	1
Total					1,123

A close liaison was maintained with the general practitioners, health visitors, the local education authority and voluntary organisations with regard to the early notification of persons requiring the "Service" and the number of referrals during the year was 180, an increase of 20 on the previous year. Of this number, 50 were referred by general practitioners, 123 by hospitals, 6 by the local education authority and one by relatives.

The number of patients in receipt of Community-Care at the 31st December, 1969, was as follows :—

<i>Class of Patient</i>		<i>Under 16 years</i>		<i>Over 16 years</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
After-Care Patients	..	—	—	46	50	96
Guardianship Cases	..	—	—	1	1	2
Supervision Cases	..	29	17	40	36	122
Totals	.. ..	29	17	87	87	220

The Training Centre for Mentally Subnormal persons, situate at Anglesey Road, Burton upon Trent, was fully manned during the year and the number on the register at 31st December, 1969, was 44. Of this number, two were trainees belonging to a neighbouring local health authority.

On 27th January, 1969, the new Adult Training Centre, situate at Shobnall Street, Burton upon Trent, was opened and this enabled the older trainees to leave the Junior Training Centre and commence attendance there, undertaking more adult training and work. In consequence of this, all persons suitable for training were accommodated at one or other of the Centres and the one in Anglesey Road became a Junior Training Centre only. The average daily attendance was 36 for the Junior Training Centre and 28 for the Adult Centre.

For the purpose of conveying the trainees to and from the Centres, the Council provided two special 'buses, together with a Guide/Attendant on each.

Training at the Junior Centre varied according to the age and ability of the trainee and consisted of Social Training, Personal Hygiene, Handwork and Speech Training, etc. The elder trainees were taught elementary cookery and laundrywork and the males, elementary woodwork. Some of the trainees attended at the Public Baths for swimming instruction.

At the Adult Centre, the training was more in the form of work-practice, particularly in the use of woodwork machinery and the use of varying hand tools, etc., and several out-work contracts were undertaken and successfully completed.

Routine medical inspections were carried out at the Centres during the year and where necessary, minor ailments treated.

The Health Committee again arranged for the trainees from the Junior Training Centre, together with the Staff, to spend a week's holiday at the Derbyshire Miners' Welfare Holiday Centre at Rhyl, from 16th to 23rd May, 1969, and this again proved very successful.

Through the generosity of the Burton Branch of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, the trainees at the Junior Centre had a day's outing to Trentham Gardens and the trainees at the Adult Centre a day's outing at Wickstead Park, Kettering, and a visit to a pantomime. In addition to these, the Society also made a grant to each Centre for the purpose of providing gifts to each trainee at Christmas-tide.

The question of providing residential accommodation for mentally disordered persons was under constant consideration, but owing to the stringent financial position, no progress was achieved in the provision of such accommodation and arrangements with other local health authorities were made. The number of persons in residential accommodation, provided by other Authorities and the Welfare Services Department at 31st December, 1969, was 10, an increase of three over the previous year.

3. ADULT TRAINING CENTRE

The following report has been received from Mr. A. Stubbs, Manager of the Adult Training Centre :—

The Centre opened on January 27th, 1969, with 36 Trainees on the register, since then we have averaged 30 Trainees daily.

There has been one change of staff, Mr. Turner (the Caretaker) left on the 18th April, 1969, and his post was taken by Mr. Bond.

By the end of June the machinery in the Workshops was installed and the wiring and electricity connected.

Local firms helping us with Contract Work are :—

Pirelli Ltd., Renold Ltd., G.P.O. Telephones, Super Models (Spondon), Burton Hospitals, Grout & Sons (Mr. Burman), Truman, Hanbury & Buxton (Laundry Contract).

There have also been Centre Sales of Handicraft work, etc., in a simplified form the breakdown is as follows :—

Monies from Contract Work, £501. No materials involved.

Monies from Centre Sales, £114—less approx. 40% materials.

This is for one year's work.

During this 12 month period five Students, from the Central Training Council Course for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped Adults, have worked with us for their teaching practices. This has enabled various groups of Trainees to visit the Fire Station, Ind Coope Ltd., Eatoughs, Saml. Davies, etc. These visits have been valuable in experience, both for Trainees and potential Instructors.

A lot of progress has also been made with the social, domestic, and work habits of the Trainees.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON UPON TRENT

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1969 (after correction)

Notifiable Disease	Number of cases notified								Total cases notified in each ward								
	At all Ages	All Ages—Years							Shobnall	Victoria	Horn'low	Uxbridge	Broadway	Burton	Winsthill & Wetmore	Stapenhill	Cases Treated in Hospital
		Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over									
Acute Encephalitis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Acute Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anthrax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3
Dysentery	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	33	10	5	2	..	..	4	9	2	6	1	18	7	1
Infective Jaundice	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leprosy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leptospirosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	419	16	247	154	2	..	..	..	67	63	62	32	32	33	48	82	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paratyphoid Fever	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..
Scarlet Fever	34	..	4	29	1	..	..	..	2	4	18	..	2	2	..	..	..
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tetanus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Respiratory Tuberculosis	13	..	..	1	4	6	2	..	1	..	2	4	2	..	2	2	9
Tuberculosis, Other Forms	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	11	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	1	1	..	2	..	..
Yellow Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	533	18	261	219	13	11	9	2	75	73	95	43	43	36	71	97	16

[illegible]

INQUESTS

During 1969 the number of inquests held on borough residents was 29, the verdicts being as follows :—

Natural Causes :

Bronchopneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	1
Myocardial Degeneration due to Atherosclerosis	..					1

Suicide :

Carbon Monoxide Poisoning	..	..	..			1
Railway Accident	..	..	..	..	..	1
Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	2

Accidental Death :

Road accidents	..	..	..	..	..	12
Falls at Home	..	..	..	..	..	1
Falls in the Street	..	..	..	..	..	1
Accident at Work	..	..	..	..	..	1
Railway Accident	..	..	..	..	..	1

Misadventure

Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	1
Convulsions—possible Drug Sensitivity	..	..				1
Cardiac arrest following Cholecystectomy	..	..				1
Exposure while under the influence of alcohol	..					1
Road Accident	1

Open Verdict :

Drowning	1
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1969

I have the honour to present to you my eighth Annual Report upon the work of the Public Health Inspectors for the year ending 31st December, 1969.

There have been no changes of staff during the year.

Nineteen-sixty-nine proved to be a quiet and uneventful year. Fortunately, the country was free from any outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease, therefore, the Borough was not affected by any restrictions in this respect.

However, the Ministry of Agriculture were determined that in the event of an outbreak they would not be caught unawares by lack of facilities. During March a Divisional Veterinary Officer, from Stafford, visited the Borough for the purpose of earmarking premises for setting up a control point in the event of an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease occurring around this area. Several types of premises were inspected to find one suitable for adaption as office accommodation with telephones, etc. Finally it was agreed that the Drill Hall was most suitable to fulfil these conditions as it was fairly centrally situated and, in addition, had a large car park area adjacent.

Plans were also discussed for disposing of bulk supplies of milk from infected areas. This it was decided could be dealt with at the Borough's sewage disposal works. One sincerely hopes, however, that the need for these services will not arise.

During the year two items of new Legislation became operative. The first was the Clean Air Act, 1968, which became operative on 1st April, 1969. The Sections of the Act which are of particular interest are :—

Section 1. The prohibition of dark smoke from industrial or trade premises.

This means that it constitutes an offence in e.g. a scrap-yard to burn tyres, upholstery, etc. from old cars, thus causing a nuisance of dark smoke.

This has been a particularly objectionable nuisance on many occasions at the scrap-yard in Cambridge Street which is in the No. 1 Smoke Control Area. This Section of the Act authorises Local Authorities to institute proceedings for a prosecution in the event of further complaints of this nature.

Section 6. Chimney Heights.

Applications must be made to the Local Authority for the approval of any chimney serving the installation of any new furnace or furnaces. The Local Authority shall not approve the height of any chimney under this Section unless they are satisfied that its height shall be sufficient to prevent, as far as practicable, the smoke, dust, gases or fumes emitted from the chimney becoming prejudicial to health or a nuisance.

Section 9. Under this Section it becomes an offence for any person to acquire any solid fuel, other than an authorised fuel, for use in a building in a smoke control area. It also becomes an offence for any person to sell by retail any solid fuel, other than an authorised fuel, for delivery by him, or on his behalf, to a building in a smoke control area.

This Section is a piece of legislation which many Local Authorities consider should have been included in the original Clean Air Act, 1956, as it gives much more control to prevent contraventions of the Act in Smoke Control Areas.

Secondly, in the Housing Act, 1969, Part V of this Act increases the amount of compensation payable to owner-occupiers of well-maintained houses in Clearance Areas and Compulsory Purchase Orders thus relieving a lot of the hardship created to such owners.

Part III of the Act provides for the conversion of controlled tenancies of dwellings provided with standard amenities and in good repair. Upon application for a Qualification Certificate certifying that the dwelling has at all times since the commencement of the Act been provided with all the standard amenities the owner then submits the Qualification Certificate to the Rent Officer who will then fix a fair rent to be charged for the property.

The issue of these Qualification Certificates has been delegated to this Department, and up to the end of the year eight such applications had been received.

The Housing programme for dealing with Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses made steady progress throughout the year. The (Casey Lane No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1968, made definite progress. On 18th February, a Public Inquiry was held at the Town Hall, conducted by Mr. T. H. Clayton, Dip.T.P., A.R.I.B.A. (Inspector from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government).

The Inquiry proceeded without any undue incidents. After its completion I accompanied Mr. Clayton on a survey of the area, and every house visited concerning which an objection had been made or a claim for well-maintained compensation had been submitted.

Confirmation of the Order was received from the Ministry in July, and by the end of the year the occupants of houses in the First Phase had been re-housed and demolition of the area had commenced, so it is expected that by the end of 1970 re-development should be well in progress.

During the year three other small Clearance Areas were declared, one of 20 houses in Derby Street, another of 6 houses in Brook Street and a third of 41 houses in Horninglow Road North. In addition 22 individual houses in various parts of the Borough were represented for Demolition Orders and 3 others for Closing Orders.

By the end of the year the Central Area Re-Development was getting well under way with many of the shops in the First Phase nearing completion.

The Policy of the Borough Engineer for all plans submitted for Building Regulations approval, to be examined by the Public Health Inspector, has proved extremely worthwhile as many possible contraventions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, on occupation, have been taken up with the Developers and prospective tenants. By this means many potential problems have been solved before the occupation of the premises has taken place. This faculty offered by the Borough Engineer is greatly appreciated.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

During the year 549 complaints were received and investigated and the necessary action taken in connection with same.

Sanitary defects numbered 444 and the total number of visits to premises for all purposes was 13,622.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES AND DEFECTS

The following shows the list of nuisances and defects which have come under my notice during 1969 and those which have been abated during the same period :—

	<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Foul or defective drains, defective or dilapidated W.C.'s	159	125
Defective roofs, eaves and downspouting ..	47	17
Houses damp, defective or dirty	60	26
Defective sinks, sink-pipes and yard paving ..	4	9
Defective floors, doors and windows	32	13
Defective washing coppers and firegrates ..	2	2
Accumulation of rubbish	29	21
Dangerous condition of garden wall	—	—
Noxious Weeds	11	9
Noise	31	22
Caravans on unlicensed sites	2	2
Smoke Nuisance, Bonfires, etc.	18	13
Overcrowding	1	1
Obnoxious Odours	30	21
Animals kept in such a state	8	5
Dangerous chimneys	10	8
	<u>444</u>	<u>294</u>

NOTICES SERVED

Preliminary Notices	117
Statutory Notices	22

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

During the year under review 31 complaints were received all of which were dealt with principally by informal action. 167 visits were made for investigation purposes.

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Infectious Diseases and Disinfections	77
Re Sanitary Defects	1,319
Housing Acts	698
Long Stay Immigrants	112
Representation for Demolition	36
Factories with Power	121
Factories without Power	4
Building Sites	17
Tents, Vans and Sheds	154
Water Sampling	39
Premises infested with Rats, Mice or other pests	1,334
Clean Air Act	1,119
Deposit and Sulphur Gauges	141
Diseases of Animals Acts	41
Housing Act—Advances	128
Petrol and Carbide or Explosives	236
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection	2,289
Grocers	70
Market Halls and Stalls	126
Dairies, Milkshops and Vehicles re Sampling	440
Premises re Food Hygiene Regulations—Shops	436
Hotels, Restaurants and Cafés	102
Licensed Premises	151
Food Hygiene Guild	240
Re Allocation of Corporation Houses	3
Re Polio Vaccine	318
Knacker's Yard	60
Food and Drugs Act—Samples	146
Ice-Cream	342
Shops Act	2
Hairdressers and Barbers	39
Weeds Act	45
Offensive Trades	13
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	46
Pet Animals Act	11
Fish and Chip Shops	78
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	1,343
Interviews	250
Court Appearances	14
Noise Abatement Act	167
Miscellaneous	489
Welfare Provisions	2
Schools	38
Riding Establishments	2
Mobile Shops	43
Lectures	9
Swimming and Paddling Pools	35
Delivering Home Nursing Equipment, etc.	355
	<hr/>
	13,622

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958

The advancing of money by Local Authorities for house purchase continued uninterrupted throughout the year. This resulted in a steady flow of applications. The number of houses on which advances was made being 71 compared with 73 the previous year.

The number of visits made by the Public Health Inspectors for this purpose totalled 128 which included revisits on many occasions to ascertain whether the necessary works of repair had been satisfactorily carried out on houses to which loans had been made the previous year.

Moveable Dwellings. All the sites have been complying with the model standards and have been conducted in a satisfactory manner.

The sites licensed are :—

<i>Site</i>	<i>Maximum Number of Caravans</i>	<i>Period of Time Licensed</i>
Old Wetmore, Walsgrave Caravans ..	100	25 years from March, 1961
Old Wetmore, Lowe's Farm Caravan Site	6	5 years from March, 1967
Rear of 110 Branstone Road ..	30	10 years from February, 1962
Heath Caravan Site, Rear of 212 Heath Road ..	30	Perpetual
Plot 24, 1 Waterside Road	1	Perpetual
Plot 23, 2 Waterside Road	1	Renewed Annually in May
Plot 20, 5/6 Waterside Road ..	1	Perpetual
Rear of 203 Newton Road ..	1	3 years from June, 1968

Infectious Disease and Disinfection. 77 visits have been made to premises in connection with infectious disease either for investigation or disinfection, and 54 library books have been disinfected after exposure to infectious disease.

Canal Boats. No boats have been inspected during the year.

Offensive Trades. There are two dealers in rags and bones licensed in the Borough and the businesses have been carried on satisfactorily.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year 2 visits have been made in connection with the Shops Act.

Hairdressers and Barbers. There are now seventy-two hairdressers establishments in the Borough. 39 visits were made during the year to Hairdressers' premises and in each case the premises and methods were found to be satisfactory.

Common Lodging Houses. There are now no Common Lodging Houses registered in the Borough.

The Toys (Safety) Regulations, 1967. Regular visits have been made to toy shops in the Borough during the year to ensure that the paint on the toys complied with the Regulations.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. The destruction of rats and mice was carried out by the Rodent Officer in accordance with the requirements of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Complaints by occupiers have been investigated and treatment carried out where necessary, also regular monthly visits and treatment when required at the premises of three Firms in the Borough who have entered into a yearly contract with the Corporation, for which a fixed amount is paid each year.

The work of systematically baiting the sewers with fluoracetamide poison bait has continued throughout the year.

The work carried out by the Rodent Officer enumerated in the following table covers the period 1st January, 1969, to 31st December, 1969.

Infestation and Disinfestation. The following premises were disinfested during the year :—

<i>Infestation</i>						<i>Premises Treated</i>
Ants	..	..	..	..	..	43
Bugs	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cockroaches	..	..	..	..	..	5
Fleas	..	..	..	..	..	3
Wasps	..	..	..	..	..	6
Spiders	..	..	..	..	..	4
Grain Beetles	..	..	..	..	..	8
Furniture Beetles	..	..	..	..	..	6
Carpet Beetles	..	..	..	..	..	5

	<i>Type of Property</i>				
	<i>Non-Agricultural</i>				<i>(5) Agricultural</i>
	<i>(1) Local Authority</i>	<i>(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)</i>	<i>(3) All other (inc. Business Premises)</i>	<i>(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) and (3)</i>	
(1) Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	28	320	215	563	Nil
(b) Survey under the Act	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Number of properties inspected (in Sect. ii) which were found to be infected by :					
(a) Rats	Nil	Nil	5	5	Nil
Major					
Minor	16	199	91	306	Nil
(b) Mice	Nil	Nil	6	6	Nil
Major					
Minor	12	81	37	130	Nil
(3) Number of infested properties (in Sect. iv) treated by the Local Authority	28	280	134	442	Nil

(4) Total number of visits made to all types of premises 1,051 and Public Sewer Manholes 1,460.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

1. Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

Details of the results obtained from deposit and lead peroxide gauges for the year under review and also for previous years for comparison are given on the adjoining pages.

2. Industrial Pollution

(a) During the year 139 visits and observations were made for smoke and grit and no serious contraventions were observed.

(b) Notification of New Furnaces

Seventeen notifications of new furnaces were received under Section 3 (1) of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

(c) Processes exempt from Clean Air Act, 1956

Four works in the Borough are exempted from the provisions of the Act and, therefore, come within the scope of the Alkali Inspectorate in so far as the processes are concerned.

The exemptions comprise—

One premises dealing with Iron and Steel (Electric Arc Furnace).

One Chemical Works.

One Electricity Works.

One Thermoplastic Works.

Smoke Control Areas. I have nothing to report on the progress of smoke control areas. The Health Committee again at their Meeting in September deferred the No. 2 Smoke Control Area for a further twelve months.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION DEPOSITS — 1969

	Town Hall				Cemetery				Shobnall Fields			
	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids
January ..	2.40	11.09	12.20	23.31	2.28	3.34	4.81	8.15	1.93	5.15	8.41	13.56
February ..	1.46	12.40	9.02	21.42	1.73	4.27	6.92	11.19	0.43*	1.82*	3.13*	4.95*
March ..	1.38	16.33	8.61	24.94	1.61	4.98	6.46	11.44	1.65	13.91	7.18	21.19
April ..	1.84	19.01	11.71	30.72	1.77	6.60	2.44	9.04	1.97	11.97	5.58	17.55
May ..	4.49	49.86	11.08	60.94	4.92	8.39	1.92	10.31	4.50	9.22	5.97	15.19
June ..	1.83	25.79	4.65	30.45	1.53	5.41	5.33	10.74	1.85	10.31	6.76	17.07
July ..	1.89	11.03	8.78	19.81	2.04	4.63	6.73	11.36	1.93	7.66	7.72	15.38
August ..	2.43	8.39	10.88	19.27	2.48	6.58	11.91	18.49	2.32	7.62	9.59	17.21
September ..	1.10	10.32	4.73	15.05	0.78	7.88	5.09	12.97	1.22	5.06	8.93	13.99
October ..	0.11	6.35	5.31	11.66	0.23	3.32	3.16	6.48	0.08	2.68	1.05	3.73
November..	2.32	4.15	2.70	6.85	2.28	2.35	1.88	4.23	2.40	3.13	3.37	6.50
December ..	2.87	12.64	5.78	18.42	2.60	6.46	7.26	13.72	2.67	7.10	4.38	11.48
Yearly Aggregate	24.12	187.36	95.45	282.84	24.25	64.21	63.91	128.12	22.95	85.63	72.07	157.80
Monthly Aggregate	2.01	15.61	7.95	23.57	2.02	5.35	5.32	10.67	1.91	7.13	6.0	13.15

* Low figures due to broken Collecting Bowl.
- Low figures due to broken Collecting Bowl.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION DEPOSITS — 1969

	<i>Eatoughs</i>				<i>Spring Cottage Farm</i>			
	<i>Rainfall Inches</i>	<i>Insoluble Solids</i>	<i>Soluble Solids</i>	<i>Total Solids</i>	<i>Rainfall inches</i>	<i>Insoluble Solids</i>	<i>Soluble Solids</i>	<i>Total Solids</i>
January	2.56	14.35	10.22	24.57	2.63	4.93	8.44	13.37
February	2.12	10.13	7.76	22.89	1.73	5.72	5.68	11.40
March	2.04	14.51	12.67	27.18	1.49	7.55	4.29	11.84
April	1.97	18.41	5.28	23.69	1.85	5.52	1.57	7.09
May	5.04	17.12	9.50	26.62	5.03	5.56	4.28	9.84
June	1.53	13.06	5.42	18.48	1.57	4.10	4.79	8.89
July	1.73	6.11	6.17	12.28	2.28	4.50	4.76	9.26
August	2.67	7.43	10.54	17.97	2.56	5.31	10.83	16.14
September	0.86	7.09	9.55	16.64	0.93	6.07	5.11	11.18
October .. .. .	.25	6.03	3.95	9.98	0.27	3.63	2.63	6.26
November	2.51	4.30	4.81	9.11	2.40	2.97	1.35	4.32
December	2.87	9.94	7.08	17.02	2.44	6.47	2.38	8.85
Yearly Aggregate	26.15	128.48	92.95	226.43	25.18	62.33	56.11	118.44
Monthly Aggregate	2.18	10.7	7.74	18.86	2.10	5.19	4.67	9.87

SUMMARY OF RESULTS SINCE GAUGES INSTITUTED

	<i>Total Solids in Tons per Square Mile</i>											
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Town Hall ..	282.84	275.94	251.86	288.31	224.59	254.68	259.39	281.08	280.63	348.07	327.64	313.26
Cemetery ..	128.12	117.76	107.78	132.47	112.96	113.67	112.28	143.11	*156.22	172.97	143.06	*143.06
Shobnall Fields ..	157.80	202.88	150.91	143.43	126.91	126.39	132.71	118.84	†97.60			
Eatoughs ..	226.43	233.37	232.68	256.26	216.36	237.75	210.89	217.91	†191.75			
Spring Cottage Farm	118.44	†100.41										

* 11 months only.

† 9 months only.

SULPHUR POLLUTION—LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD—1969

Station	Milligrams of SO ₃ per 100 sq. ms. per day												Total Daily Average
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Town Hall ..	2.30	2.20	1.90	1.50	1.40	1.20	1.00	0.96	1.43	2.02	1.11	2.06	1.59
Cemetery ..	1.80	1.90	1.80	0.90	0.80	0.90	0.80	0.82	0.87	1.03	1.16	1.60	1.20
Shobnall Fields ..	1.60	1.80	0.70	0.80	0.70	0.35	0.70	0.63	0.78	1.08	1.63	1.86	1.05
Eatoughs ..	1.80	1.60	2.20	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.80	1.10	0.93	1.13	1.23	1.48	1.19
Spring Cottage Farm ..	—	—	—	—	0.35	0.35	0.30	0.38	0.41	0.50	0.39	0.58	0.41
Total Daily Average ..	1.87	1.87	1.65	1.05	0.85	0.78	0.72	0.78	0.88	1.15	1.10	1.52	1.09

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Samples obtained under Food and Drugs Act, 1955

130 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year,
as follows :—

Food Number of Samples

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Number Genuine</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	
				<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Apricot Jam	—	1	1	—	—
Beef Pie	—	1	1	—	—
Beef Sausage	3	—	3	—	—
Brawn	—	1	1	—	—
Black Pudding	—	1	1	—	—
Cornish Pasty	—	2	2	—	—
Damson Jam	—	2	2	—	—
Egg Plum Jam	—	1	—	—	1
Grapefruit Marmalade	—	2	1	—	1
Ice Cream	—	14	12	—	2
Knible Bubble Gum	—	1	—	—	1
Lemon Curd	—	2	—	—	2
Malt Vinegar	12	—	12	—	—
Marrow Jam	—	1	—	—	1
Milk (C.I.)	8	11	13	3	3
Milk	5	—	4	1	—
Orangeade Drink	—	1	—	—	1
Pork Sausage	31	—	30	1	—
Pork and Beef Sausage	3	—	3	—	—
Pork Pie	—	7	7	—	—
Poloni	—	1	1	—	—
Sausage Rolls	—	2	2	—	—
Steak and Kidney Pie	—	3	2	—	1
Strawberry and Gooseberry Jam	—	1	—	—	1
Vegetable Salad	—	1	—	—	1
White Powder	—	1	1	—	—
Total	62	57	99	5	15

Drugs

Number of Samples

Sample	Formal	Informal	Number Genuine	Unsatisfactory	
				Formal	Informal
Anapex Cold and Flue Mixture ..	—	1	1	—	—
Butter Cup Syrup ..	—	1	1	—	—
Catarrh and Bronchial Syrup	—	1	1	—	—
Diarrhoea Mixture ..	—	1	1	—	—
Gees Linctus ..	—	1	1	—	—
Glycerine Lemon and Honey	—	1	1	—	—
Linctus of Codeine ..	—	1	1	—	—
Liquid Paraffin ..	—	1	1	—	—
Mentholated Balsam ..	—	1	1	—	—
Parish's Chemical Food ..	—	1	1	—	—
Red Influenza Mixture ..	—	1	1	—	—
	—	11	11	—	—

The following is a classified list of Food Premises in the Borough

Grocers	179
Butchers	57
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	50
Sugar Confectioners	214
Fish and Potato Friers	30
Wet Fish Shops	14
Dairies	11
Cafés and Snack Bars	30
Bakers and Confectioners	3
Public Houses	106
Shops with " off " licences	43
Wines and Spirits	27
Clubs	41
Residential Restaurants (Licensed)	4
Chemists	13

812

**Table showing details of Samples of Food other than Milk
which were reported to be unsatisfactory**

<i>Type of Food</i>	<i>Results of Analysis</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
Grapefruit Segments (Tin).	Insect.	Importer and Cannery contacted. Customer reimbursed.
Tin of Pineapple Rings	Insect (small scorpion)	Importer and Cannery contacted. Customer reimbursed.
Fish and Chips	Small flies in batter and on chips	Inspection and Warning Letter.
Portion of Duck Meat	Complaint of misrepresentation	Portion checked and found to be Duck Meat. No action. Letter to complainant.
Lettuce and Tomato Sandwich	Greenfly on Lettuce.	Shop visited. Customer reimbursed. No action.
Fresh Fish	Worms in flesh.	Shop contacted—no evidence of other infestation—Customer reimbursed. No action.
Malt Loaf	Paper in Loaf.	Bakery contacted, customer reimbursed. Warning letter.
Mussels (Bottled)	Improperly cleaned.	Shop visited—stock withdrawn. No action.
Fresh Custard Pie	Paint flakes.	Bakery contacted, customer reimbursed, warning letter from Town Clerk.
Tin of Nescafe	Complaint of sickness after drinking coffee.	No action. Coffee examined and in good condition.
Tin of sliced steak	Complaint of smell.	Customer reimbursed. Stocks withdrawn from Supermarket.
Tin of Rice Pudding	Complaint of smell.	Rest of stock checked. Customer reimbursed. No action.
Loaf of Bread	Black portions in bread.	Firm Contacted—customer re-imbursed. No action.
Packet of Flour	Beetles in flour.	Firm contacted. " Beetles " were book lice. No action.
Lambs Liver	Disintegrated and giving off odour.	Butcher contacted. No other liver in this condition. Customer reimbursed. No action.
Margarine	Fibre Board.	Firm contacted. Stock at shop taken back. Customer reimbursed. No action.
Loaf of Bread	Dark patches in Loaf.	Bakery contacted—customer re-imbursed. No action.
Twin Pack Oats	Insects (Weevils)	Wholesaler and Producer contacted. Old Stock. Customer rcimbursed. No action.
Box of Pears (Australian)	Bag of white powder in box	Analyst reports " basically chalk to absorb CO ₂ and safeguard Pears ". No action.

Three Apple Pies	Mould.	Bakery contacted, pies produced by sub-Contractor. Customer reimbursed—sub-Contractor not to produce any more pies. Product withdrawn from sale. No action. Warning letter from T. Clerk.
Fried Fish	Smell.	Fish and Chip Shop Owner visited. All fish fresh. Customer reimbursed. No action.
Hot Tomato Soup	Object in soup.	Shop visited—burned soup caused coagulation and darkness. Customer reimbursed. No action.
Sausage Roll	Mould.	Shop visited, all Rolls satisfactory, no proof of delivery from manufacturer. Customer reimbursed. No action.
Potato Crisps	Whole mouldy potato in bag	Firm contacted—machinery changed to prevent reoccurrence. Customer reimbursed. Warning letter from Town Clerk.
Tinned Pudding	Black streaks in Treacle.	Manufacturer contacted—pudding wholesome, but old. Customer reimbursed. No action.
Vegetable Salad	Tooth embedded in Carrot	Analyst states “probably from a rabbit”—warning letter from Town Clerk.
Sterilised Milk	Metal Bolt.	County Weights and Measures dealt with case.
Cornflakes	Contained grub.	On inspection found to be old stock, remainder destroyed. Warning letter from Town Clerk.
Custard Tart	Black substance.	Analysis proved it to be burned custard from previous baking. Warning letter from Town Clerk.
Meat Pie	Mould growth.	Legal proceedings in progress.
Orangeade	Complaint of taste and smell	Impossible to prove how cause of complaint—i.e. domestic detergent had entered the bottle. No action.
Ice Coffee Cream	Mould growth	Shop Manager and Producer contacted. Found to be old stock. Customer reimbursed. Warning letter from Town Clerk.
Stewed steak	Mouldy.	Store contacted—rest of batch satisfactory. Customer reimbursed. No action
Pork Pie	Fly embedded in glazing.	Bakery premises visited—satisfactory. Customer reimbursed. No action.
Loaf of Bread	Smears of grease	Bakery contacted. Customer reimbursed. Warning letter by T. Clerk.
Bubble Gum	Non-permitted colouring matter	Following analysis report all of this type withdrawn and rest back to importers.

Food Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955

(a) PREPARED FOOD

Seventy-two premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

During the year 491 visits have been made to the above and others where food is prepared.

(b) ICE-CREAM

One premises is registered under the above Act for the manufacture, storage and sale of Ice-Cream and 180 for the storage and sale of Ice-Cream.

The ice-cream manufacturer's premises were inspected weekly during the season and proved to be maintained in a satisfactory condition.

A total of 151 samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination by the Methylene Blue Reduction Test and particulars are given below :—

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Grade I</i>	<i>Grade II</i>	<i>Grade III</i>	<i>Grade IV</i>	<i>Void</i>	<i>Total</i>
151	130	20	1	0	0	151

Milk Supplies

Number of registered dairies	..	..	13
Number of Pasteurisers	..	..	1
Number of retailers selling milk	..	..	192

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

During the year 432 samples of milk were taken in the Borough by the Inspectors of this Department for examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Derby. Three samples were void from Methylene Blue Test because of the atmospheric shade temperature. These

samples were submitted for examination by the Methylene Blue, Phosphatase and Turbidity tests as appropriate, with the following results :—

<i>Type of Milk</i>	<i>No. of Samples taken</i>	<i>Methylene Blue Test</i>			<i>Phosphatase Test</i>		<i>Turbidity Test</i>	
		<i>Sat.</i>	<i>Unsat.</i>	<i>Void</i>	<i>Sat.</i>	<i>Unsat.</i>	<i>Sat.</i>	<i>Unsat.</i>
Untreated	77	73	2	2	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised	102	101	1	—	102	—	—	—
Sterilised	99	—	—	—	—	—	99	—
Homogenised	48	47	—	1	—	—	—	—
Channel Island Pasteurised ..	96	92	4	—	96	—	—	—
Totals ..	422	313	7	3	198	—	99	—

MILK—BRUCELLA ABORTUS

(i) Number of samples of raw milk examined ..	—
(ii) Number of positive samples found	—
(iii) Action taken in respect of positive samples ..	—

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Twenty-four samples of milk were submitted for analysis during the year including eighteen Channel Islands Milk, all of which were formal samples.

All the samples were classified “genuine”.

	<i>Total Solids</i>	<i>Solids Not Fat</i>	<i>Milk Fat</i>
Formal Standard	11.50	8.50	3.00
Average of 6 samples	12.15	8.56	4.09
Formal Standard (Channel Islands)	12.50	8.50	4.00
Average of 18 samples	13.11	8.80	4.34

Food Hygiene

During the year 491 visits were made to foodshops, 102 to Hotels and Restaurants and 151 licensed premises, to ensure that they were being maintained up to the required standards of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. 338 contraventions of the Regulations were discovered. All of which were remedied by notice.

List of contraventions found and remedied in Food premises in 1969 :—

Food rooms cleansed or redecorated	..	..	..	85
Equipment and fittings cleansed or renewed	..	..	..	56
Hand washing facilities provided	..	..	..	17
Sinks provided or renewed	..	..	..	8
“ Wash hands ” notices provided in toilets	..	..	..	44
Refuse accommodation improved	..	..	..	23
Sanitary accommodation improved or repaired	..	..	..	42
Suitable store for outdoor clothing provided	..	..	..	4
First-aid equipment provided	..	..	..	9
Accumulations of rubbish removed	..	..	..	39
Wash-hand basin provided	..	..	..	11

Burton upon Trent Food Hygiene Guild

The Guild which is now 17 years of age has again had a most successful year, during which a further 7 new members have been enrolled.

However, due to redevelopment now proceeding quite fast in the town centre, and also to retirements, 9 members have lapsed during the year leaving the total present membership at 72. This figure includes 26 butchers and 23 grocers.

Visits were made during the summer months to Bass's Burton Breweries, to Messrs. Stanton's Hednesford Bakery and to Messrs. Cadbury's Chocolate Factory at Bournville. About 60 people attended the three visits which as usual proved both instructive and interesting.

For the second year running an educational Film Show was held in the autumn on October 23rd, when a number of films concerned with health, food and hygiene were shown to an audience of 40 people.

Although well publicised in the local press, and by handbills, the number attending was disappointing but, nevertheless, the exercise was considered well worth-while, and it is hoped that further film and discussion evenings can be organised.

The usual bi-monthly meetings of Executive Committee have been held regularly through the year and these have been fairly well attended, resulting in lively discussion of the Guild's affairs. As an example of the work of the Executive Committee one item raised during the year can be quoted. This was the question of overspill beer which can be, and sometimes is, put back into the barrel on licensed premises. The matter was last raised in 1964 and there was found to be considerable abuse of good practice at that time. Investigations this time showed that there has been much progress made towards eliminating this abuse and assurances were given by high officials of all the main breweries in Burton that overspill is no longer a problem.

It is with regret that we record the death during the year of Mr. W. Sinclair, who before his retirement, as for many years a keen and active chairman of the Guild.

Membership expansion is still considered to be important so that the future can be faced with assurance. The work of the Guild is to continually seek to encourage and promote hygienic food handling throughout the Borough. It will be seen from the balance sheet that financially we are in a sound position and all-in-all we face the future with hope and confidence.

Merchandise Marks Act

The Merchandise Marks Acts 1887 to 1953 were repealed in their entirety on 30th November, 1968, and replaced by the Trade Descriptions Act, 1968.

The enforcement of this Act is delegated to the Weights and Measures Department. However, under Section 42 of the Act, there is a proviso that for a continuation of three years from the commencement of the Orders in Council, the indication of origin of all foreign produce be exhibited. Therefore, routine inspections are still being made of food establishments, including the Market Hall and stalls, in order to see that foreign produce is properly labelled according to the Orders made under the Act.

Meat Inspection

There were no changes this year in the number of slaughterhouses. The total number of animals slaughtered showed a slight increase on last year. This was due to a considerable increase in the number of pigs slaughtered as the cattle, sheep and calves were down considerably on the previous year. This decline in number is probably due to several Supermarkets opening-up in the town each of which has a retail meat counter which is supplied from their own depots outside

the Borough. Another factor is the ever increasing sale of dressed poultry these days, also the pre-packed frozen fish and meat products to be found in the refrigerated cabinets of every general store and back-street little shop.

During the early part of the year the slaughterhouse owned by Mr. J. Sanders, 38 Uxbridge Street, was taken over by a coloured gentleman named Mr. Choudray for the ritual slaughter of sheep and goats for retail sale to the coloured immigrants living in the Borough. The sheep slaughtered were of very poor quality, very old and thin, often emaciated. It was very difficult to convince Mr. Choudray that the standards of meat inspection in this country were vastly different from the standards of his own country. The condemnation by the Meat Inspector of some of the carcasses of mutton often developed into fierce arguments with Mr. Choudray and I often had to make a personal visit to adjudicate and settle these arguments. However, I must be fair to Mr. Choudray in that he always accepted my decision. It was a relief, therefore, when in August, Mr. Choudray decided to discontinue any further slaughtering and close down his business.

The Regional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food carried out a quarterly detailed inspection of all the slaughterhouses in the Borough to ensure they are complying with the standards laid down by the Regulations. I am pleased to report that all the premises proved to be complying and also being conducted satisfactorily.

The following tables give details of animals slaughtered and causes of condemnation.

Number of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected

<i>Month</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Beasts</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Total</i>
January ..	11	346	711	5,828	7	6,903
February ..	7	306	526	5,447	17	6,303
March ..	4	300	736	5,760	17	6,817
April ..	5	322	497	5,885	7	6,716
May ..	5	290	321	5,553	2	6,171
June ..	2	268	480	4,845	3	5,598
July ..	1	282	703	5,501	3	6,490
August ..	3	269	781	5,304	3	6,360
September ..	4	308	794	5,892	7	7,005
October ..	7	357	790	5,808	4	6,966
November ..	4	322	685	4,125	2	5,138
December ..	6	331	533	4,419	3	5,292
Totals ..	59	3,701	7,557	64,367	75	75,759

**Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned
in whole or in part**

	<i>Cattle ex- cluding Cows</i>	<i>Bulls and Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number inspected	3,760	60	74	7,366	64,265	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	4	183	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	689	58	—	514	21,555	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ..	18.3%	96.6%	—	6.09%	33.5%	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	571	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	0.88%	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Knackers Yard

There is one Knackers Yard in the Borough and same has been conducted satisfactorily during the year no complaints having been received in connection with same.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

The licences for the keeping of pet shops in the Borough have been renewed in the case of 9 premises. All the premises have been conducted satisfactorily during the year.

Unsound Foods Condemned and Removed for Salvage or Destruction

Nature of Food	Weight			
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Home Killed Meat	26	16	2	15
1406 Tins of Meat	—	13	1	16
11 Tins of Ham	—	—	2	1
1901 Tins of Fruit	1	6	2	3
1566 Tins of Tomatoes	—	14	1	24
1286 Tins of Vegetables	—	12	0	4
334 Tins of Fish	—	2	1	2
86 Tins of Rice Pudding	—	—	3	11
654 Tins of Milk	—	2	2	5
30 Tins of Cream	—	—	—	11
107 Tins of Sponge Pudding	—	—	3	10
43 Tins of Jam	—	—	1	15
1 Tin of Treacle	—	—	—	1
3 Tins of Baby Food	—	—	—	$\frac{3}{4}$
9 Jars of Potted Beef	—	—	—	$\frac{3}{4}$
3 Jars of Salmon Spread	—	—	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$
8 Jars of Mussels	—	—	—	2
5 Jars of Tomato Ketchup	—	—	—	$3\frac{1}{2}$
60 Packets Cream Cheese	—	—	—	15
56 Packets of Cereal	—	—	1	0
44 Packets of Tea	—	—	—	11
96 Packets of Biscuits	—	—	1	20
8 Packets of Dried Peas	—	—	—	8
2 Packets of Ground Almonds	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
2 Packets of Dried Fruit	—	—	—	2
16 Packets of Semolina	—	—	—	8
1 Packet of Quaker Oats	—	—	—	$2\frac{1}{4}$
3 Packets of Custard Powder	—	—	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$
1 Packet of Pearl Barley	—	—	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$
1 Packet of Sponge Mixture	—	—	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$
1 Bottle Salad Cream	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
927 Packets of Frozen Fish	—	4	3	0
1341 Packets of Frozen Vegetables	—	6	1	9
477 Packets of Frozen Meat	—	1	3	4
101 Packets of Frozen Chips	—	—	1	23
118 Packets of Frozen Meat Pies	—	—	2	15
38 Packets of Frozen Potatoes	—	—	—	21
35 Packets of Frozen Fruit	—	—	—	18
21 Packets of Frozen Chicken Portions	—	—	—	10
29 Packets of Frozen Cake	—	—	—	15
25 Packets of Cooked Dinners	—	—	—	17
2 Packets of Frozen Sausage	—	—	—	1
645 Packets of Frozen Ice Cream	—	1	1	23
287 Packets of Frozen Mousse	—	—	3	19
21 Packets of Frozen Passry	—	—	—	11
16 Packets of Frozen Trifle	—	—	—	4
9 Packets of Frozen Fish Cakes	—	—	—	9
93 Packets of Frozen Ice Lollies	—	—	—	14
9 Packets of Frozen Yorkshire Puddings	—	—	—	$5\frac{1}{4}$
3 Packets of Frozen Cream	—	—	—	$\frac{3}{4}$
72 Packets of Butter	—	—	1	8
16 Packets of Margarine	—	—	—	8
3 Packets of Lard	—	—	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$
14 Packets of Sugar	—	—	—	14
34 Packets of Flour	—	—	3	6

Unsound Foods Condemned, etc.—continued

<i>Nature of Food</i>					<i>Weights</i>			
					<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
2 Boxes Fish	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	3
Bacon	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	18
74 Packets of Rice	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	9
48 Packets of Gravy Browning	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	12
10 Boxes Broad Beans	..	..	..	..	—	1	3	4
Cheese	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	20
9 Boxes of Grapes	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	6
6 Boxes Pigs Liver	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	4
6 Boxes of Ox Kidneys	..	..	..	..	—	1	0	2
35 Frozen Lambs	..	..	..	..	—	9	2	10
25 Frozen Chickens	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	19
Totals	..	..	..	..	32	6	1	4½

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Narrative Report—Supplement to the Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1969

Once again steady progress has been maintained and at least one visit was made to each of the Registered Premises during the year ended 31st December, 1969.

Again it has been noted that the change of attitude of the employer towards the various provisions of the Act has been continued, and that there is now a more positive approach to the premises in overall terms, rather than to one small section and of genuine consideration towards the employee.

In general terms and striving towards an ideal, this forward thinking attitude should have been present right from the date of the Act coming into force. This time lag between responsibility as laid down, and the employer of his or her own accord conforming to legislation, is in broad terms a pleasant change.

However, even with the acceptance of responsibilities this has not been brought about by action of the employer alone. It has, no doubt, been brought about by the manner of staff from this Department towards the employer. Mention has been made in past reports of the need to preserve good-will and understanding with Local Authority staff and the employer at registered premises. This is considered to be a most vital part of enforcement. Indeed it could be said that it is an essential part in good relations that the relevant legislation should be administered with humanity and understanding.

It has been found that the employer has greater knowledge of just what is required, not only in the state of facilities about the premises, but of the working conditions of the employee. Every effort is made to ensure that the policy of steady and persistent work is maintained.

These are improvements in broad terms which have been brought about by hard work done by this Department. It does not suggest or imply that each and every Registered Premises in this County Borough is without some fault or other. Indeed there are still a few, but fortunately their number is not great, who still resent the implications of the Act. Not that the employer is directly in opposition to the requirements, but is either reluctant to spend money to bring his premises up to standard, or has at that time a shortage of available finance for the necessary work. Education is a fine thing.

A more pointed factor would appear to be that the employer fears that if his premises are not up to say the higher standard of his competitor along the street, his staff will not tolerate his sub-standard premises and facilities. It follows, therefore, that the employee is now more aware of what do or do not constitute good places of work. All this is to the good, in that the true object of the Act is achieved.

During the past year it has been noted that there has been a reduction of the total premises for this County Borough and that this has been brought about by employers reducing their staff to such an extent that this reduction then places the premises outside the scope of the Act. The particular premises are still trading but are now in a class of self-employment.

It has also been noted that there have been reductions in the numbers of both male and female and this fluctuation of numbers of staff of both sexes presents problems of enforcement. These are of minor rather than major proportions.

One aspect which at this stage in time is surprising is that the employer does not yet realise that any change of address of premises means that he is obliged to register this change. This state is able to be countered by the fact that staff at this department are alert to moves of employers, or even the arrival of new employers, through the Planning Department of this Local Authority.

Cleanliness

A distinct change for the better has been found among the registered premises. In the past small redecoration schemes have been undertaken making it most obvious by comparison of one part to the next that further work is required. The poor standard of redecoration has been made the more obvious in some cases by the improvement in the lighting standard.

Overcrowding

No major problems have been found either during inspections or by way of complaint. Where problems have arisen suitable advice has been given and acted upon. It is pleasing to find that in many cases the employer will contact this Department prior to alteration in order that the staff will be considered and that the requirements of the Act under this Section will be met. It has been found that in the older type of premises now used as offices, that over the years adaptations have taken place from time to time, but that eventually they come to the end of being able to carry out further adaption. In such cases no effort has been spared to ensure that the employer is made well aware of his obligation by a firm attitude of the visiting Inspector.

Temperature

This still remains one of the headaches of the Act from an enforcement point of view. Employers will still not realise that standards laid down are the bare bones of requirement and are therefore reluctant to provide just that little extra in heating of premises which will allow for loss of traffic to and from premises. This is confirmed even in those premises where central heating is in use, that the capacity is just able to cope with the required standard, but has little or no reserve of output. This is then countered by the use of supplementary heating which does from time to time present side problems such as a sharp rise in the cost to heat the premises, the overloading of the electricity cable supply, the increase in fire risk and of the hazard presented by trailing flexes. A wide variation has been noted among both male and female staff on the comfort standard of the individual. What may be adequate for one person is unsuitable for another. It has been found that this Section is linked with that of ventilation.

Ventilation

This particular Section is not fully understood by most employers. It is far too often found that the provision of adequate ventilation at once brings forth the negative equation that ventilation means draughts. This is one that will change slowly over the years.

Lighting

This is another Section of the Act which is not fully understood by the majority of employers. It is too often accepted that since the light is used, it is there and must be good enough. Little thought is given to making improvement at either work place or other parts of premises where it is well known that lighting is poor. The use of readings taken at any such part of premises to a person of responsibility points out the poor quality and value of lighting. The use of a light meter is invaluable not only to the visiting Inspector but to say the employer or manager and his staff. Where any scheme of improvement is undertaken, it shows up the poor standard of decoration. When action to redecorate and improvement in lighting is done at the same time it has been found on further visits that staff are surprised that they put up with the old lighting and decoration. Poor positioning of lighting in a room where extra staff has been moved into often presents problems. On flights of stairs it has been noted that the position of the light source was such that a shadow was cast in front of the person descending the flight. Suitable advice and action in such cases was taken at once.

Sanitary Facilities

Looking back to the date when the Act came into force, there has been a great improvement in both decoration, lighting and ventilation.

Washing Facilities

Here again steady improvement has been maintained but adaption of old buildings and changes of staff totals bring about problems. In newly built premises the standard is high.

Drinking Water

The provision of drinking water and vessels for drinking has not so far presented any problem.

Prohibition of Heavy Work

No accident has been reported under this Section. Every opportunity has been made to make stress of the need to do all possible to prevent accidents by heavy work.

Modern packaging has reduced both the weight and bulk of goods, Thus, on premises where the goods sold or stored, cannot be broken down, constant advice is being given on the correct method of handling. Both employers and employees are anxious to avoid accidents.

First-Aid

It has been found that the requirements in this Section have been well met perhaps because of the common sense factor. Stress is laid in having the First-Aid kit in one particular place on the premises rather than it be in one office one day and in another the next. Staff do not of their own accord establish just where the kit is kept nor who is the person in charge of such kit. Having obtained and positioned the First-Aid kit, the simple matter of replacement of items used is lost sight of.

Fuel Storage Depots

The offices of merchants situated at a fuel depot are, in this County Borough, poor and it is doubtful if they will ever rise to a high standard. This is partly due to the age and style of the various premises but also by reason of their close proximity to the area used for the storage of coal and similar products.

Dangerous Machines

The fencing and guarding of dangerous machines was in general found to be good. Older machines are slowly being replaced by modern appliances incorporating all necessary improvements. The training and supervision of persons using a dangerous machine would appear to be

well met. This is another commonsense factor, but even so no opportunity is lost to point out the dangers and responsibilities.

A number of unguarded guillotines have come to light during inspections and in each case action has been taken to have a guard fitted. This has been done without difficulty.

Two accidents have been reported whilst using gravity feed machines. In one case the female operator had lifted a ham onto the inclined platform over the fitted guard. She then moved her left hand in a backward sweeping motion directly onto the blade.

The other was a female who having placed a thin section of ham on the inclined platform moved it towards the knife with her right hand placed on top of the pressure plate and guard.

In both cases the injuries were of a minor nature, but they served a sharp lesson not only to the particular person, but also to those working on the premises.

Demarcation

It can be said with truth that there is an excellent spirit of co-operation between this Local Authority and H.M. Inspector of Factories.

New Buildings and Alterations to Old Buildings

There is with this County Borough a system whereby this Department views all plans both for the building of new buildings and those where structural alterations are to be carried out.

The practical applications stem from the occasion when advice is given at some premises for the improvements of say W.C. and washing facilities and the employer seeks the services of an architect for the necessary drawings. At the stage consultation with local architects as to just what is required not only to satisfy the obligations of the Act, but if possible to a higher standard, bears fruit in the manner and style of drawings supplied for work to be done. They are also aware that should any plans fall below the requirements, then they will be returned for amendments. This also entails delay in the start and finish of the alterations. In other words there is the maximum of co-operation rather than the minimum.

In plain terms when the work is completed it is to the satisfaction of all Departments of the Local Authority including this Department, with the result that when the premises are visited for purposes of making a tour of inspection, there is no cause for complaint.

Accidents

During the year 1969, 27 accidents were reported on the prescribed Notice of Accident Form O.S.R. 2.

It has been the policy of this County Borough that each and every accident is investigated. The reasons for this are threefold :—

1. That experience should be gained by the Inspector making the investigation.
2. That the person injured in the accident is made aware that the Local Authority are concerned and curious not only of the circumstances but of the preventive measures.
3. That the employer is made well aware that due consideration is given to the receipt of the accident report and not just read and filed away without further action.

It has been found that pressure can be exerted to have something improved or corrected without delay, which under ordinary circumstances would not be carried out with any sense of urgency.

Slack habits, lack of care and plain stupidity by the individual are the causes of most accidents reported.

1. Female cleaner wringing out a mop when the stale broke. She fell and sustained fractures of the left tibia and fibia.
2. Female placed ham on platform of food slicing machine and drew hand away in backward sweeping motion towards the blade. Cut finger of left hand.
3. Female had opened a can of corned beef and was shaking the tin with both hands. The meat came out suddenly and she cut her right thumb on the edge of the can.
4. Male van driver making delivery of goods with vehicle parked in street. Fell and hurt his right big toe. (Not recorded statistically since the accident did not take place on the premises).
5. Female unpacking a carton of goods near to a number of free standing rolls of lino. A large roll fell over and she sustained severe bruising of her left foot.
6. Part time female cleaner had just wet-mopped an area of floor when she slipped on the wet surface and fell backwards. Sustained bruising to back and injury to right ankle.
7. Female walking along passage between shop and office slipped on floor which had just been mopped. Fell backwards and sustained injury to back.

8. Male lorry driver with his mate pulled a hogshead of beer from its end to its side. Sustained torn back muscle.
9. Female carrying tray of meat knocked her leg against bucket causing bruising in that leg and phlebitis in the other.
10. Female pulled laden trolley from lift floor into shop, contrary to internal instructions. Sustained injury to back muscles.
11. Male lifting empty beer container from floor to platform of motor lorry. Sustained injury to back.
12. Male wheeling metal barrow laden with crates of milk fell backwards as wheels of barrow jerked to halt at a hole in floor. The laden barrow fell on him and he sustained bruised chest, cut to leg and bruised shin.
13. Male cellarman raised an internal cellar flap from below unaware that there was a person working behind the bar. Fingers trapped and a small portion of flesh was severed from finger of left hand.
14. Female had been to the rear of store to deposit trade waste on a pile, and as she returned the exit/entrance door began to close. She grasped the edge of the door to hold it open. At the same time a person was at the other side making effort to close it. Crushed middle finger of left hand.
15. Female making up order of groceries fell over a carton of goods, struck concrete floor with right arm and elbow. Operation for removal of bone splinters.
16. Male jumped up to release carton obstruction flow on conveyor belt. On landing fell backwards. Put out right arm to save fall and sustained fracture of right wrist.
17. Male in cellar stepped off thrawl and twisted left foot on uneven floor surface. Not aware of hazard due to poor lighting.
18. One of team of three males making delivery of beer. Was standing on a case on the lorry platform when he lost his balance. Fell from platform and sustained a fracture of the right ankle and lacerations of leg.
19. Female serving behind bar reached upward for a dimpled pint glass. Lost hold through wet hand and the glass fell and shattered. Fragments of the broken glass entered left foot.
20. Male had taken shoulder of lamb from the fridge, placed it flat side down on a chopping block. Held shoulder in place with left hand and used a meat cleaver to cut through the meat and bone. Blade of cleaver bounced and struck left thumb. Part of thumb severed, replaced and stitched in position.

21. Female placed ham on platform of food slicing machine. Switched power on and then moved the platform towards high speed circular knife with thumb in upward position. Severe cut to flesh of thumb.
22. Female stepped off stool, lost balance and fell. Sustained fracture of right ankle.
23. Male during the delivery of goods, fell from lorry platform and sustained slight injury to wrist.
24. Female leaving bank vault placed right hand to push open door. As the door moved it trapped and fractured finger of left hand.
25. Male lorry driver, of large store, approached a bend and hit curb and overturned vehicle. Sustained fracture of right leg and lacerations. (Not recorded statistically since this was a road accident and that the accident did not take place on the premises).
26. Male assisting in the loading of tiled surround on to a motor vehicle sustained severe bruising of left foot when the surround fell forward.
27. Female cleaner sweeping floor moved an empty cardboard carton. this in turn jolted against a metal cylinder of C.O2. used at a beer dispenser. Cylinder fell on her left foot causing fracture of big toe.
28. Female cleaner polishing lino on hands and knees made moves to get to her feet. One foot shot forward and the other backwards. She then fell striking the floor with left knee. Damage to back, knee and inside of both thighs.
29. Female, during slack period at counter, began task of cutting tops off swedes. Took last one to be done in left hand and using an old carving knife made cutting motion in an arc. Error of judgment caused blade to cut through top part of left thumb severing part of finger nail and some flesh. Severed part stitched back in position.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Supplement to the Narrative Report—Inspection Arrangements

As requested in letter Ref. SHW.4228/68, dated 10th July, 1969, the following are the arrangements of the system of inspections made to registered premises under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, within this County Borough.

A steady stream of Forms O.S.R. 1 were received at the Town Clerk's Department, Town Hall, Burton upon Trent, as and from 1st May, 1964. The receipt of such forms was recorded and each allotted a consecutive number. This number was marked on each page of the form and then the first page passed to this Department. The other was forwarded to the local Fire Authority.

At this Department they were again recorded in numerical order in a suitable book and the whole assembled. We were then faced with a mass of forms but no order. Therefore, before work could be considered on making inspections of premises, it was quite necessary to decide firstly just how the task should begin, but also to decide on the policy of the enforcing Authority towards the owners and occupiers of registered premises.

Each District Public Health Inspector, my Deputy and myself were appointed Inspectors under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and in addition a male technical assistant was appointed as an Inspector under the Act on 1st December, 1964.

Various methods of breaking down the forms received were considered and after much thought discarded for one reason or another.

The final scheme was that having regard to the size and disposition of the whole of the Borough and of the density of premises in different parts, it was decided to break down the total into manageable proportions. At that stage each area was given a number, so each form, therefore, had at that stage two numbers, i.e. the area number and the registration number.

It then remained to arrange each area in alphabetical street order and that each premises in any particular street be given a further number. Each form was placed in a folder marked with the name of the employer, the address, the street or file number, the area number and the original number.

This folder then houses the Form O.S.R. 1 correspondence received and sent, informative notes, copies of Notices sent and in some cases copies of plans relative to those particular premises. A file is also kept of all Notices sent in numerical order. A complete index is also maintained.

These were then suitably arranged to make up area by area until the whole of the forms received were absorbed. Here having knowledge of the various premises within the Borough, it soon became obvious that not each and everyone of those who should have registered had done so. With the object of gathering in those who had failed to register each street was visited and each premises within that street were visited. More registrations were slowly gathered in. Inspections began from that stage.

At each shop or office, contact was made with a person of responsibility and an exploratory conversation was held covering the object and each provision of the Act. Then a complete tour of the premises would be made from top to bottom, side to side and back to front. Any short comings or defects were made note of and recorded on a previously prepared working sheet for that office or shop. Before leaving, the matters outstanding were discussed with the person met with in a polite but firm manner that attention be given without delay. At this stage it was possible to assess the nature and calibre of the person in charge of those premises. Opportunity was also taken to take staff totals. This was continued throughout the whole Borough.

Details and shortcomings disclosed were included on a further internal file sheet plus notes and observations. At that stage there was then a series of informative working sheets for each area used during inspections plus an internal area sheet retained together for each area.

During the task of sorting out the O.S.R. 1 forms, a number were found that related to factory premises. These were set aside and following a request made to H.M. Factory Inspectorate, Stafford, members of their staff visited this Department and each form discussed. A number of forms were handed over to H.M. Factory Inspectorate, thus leaving only those premises where there was demarcation. From the very outset, good relations were established with H.M. Factory Inspectorate, and it is most pleasing to record that this spirit of goodwill is not only present but stronger.

Initially it was found that owners or occupiers were most resentful of the Act, in general terms, particularly such premises as banking and solicitors and those who had been brought into the field of legislation and regarded remarks made following a tour of inspection of short comings as an indirect slur. Some had very strong resentment of intrusion, other had a moderate view, some were apathetic and could not care less either for the state of the premises or for the state of working conditions at their premises. A number were good and a few very good. Both employer or branch manager at local level knew little or nothing about the implications of the Act. Nor had they any interest whatsoever in it.

It was only after a number of premises had been inspected that an initial conclusion could be arrived at. This number comprised nearly a third of the total registrations received and was sufficient to serve this purpose.

From the conditions, attitude and defects, made known by this sample number, the next move was the formulation of a policy.

It was considered from the outset that everything possible should be done to preserve and foster goodwill. With this in mind the inspections have been and are being carried out. There is no logical reason why this should not be continued. The maximum co-operation was sought. This has been well rewarded in the correcting of defects. There were many cases where harsh words were spoken on both sides, but through patience and understanding of each others point of view, this has disappeared completely.

The programme of visits settled down to a systematic series of visits to each premises within each area. In cases where there were serious defects return or follow up visits have been maintained. Although a pattern was evolved whereby every premises were visited on a regular annual cycle, snap visits have been made to odd premises.

Stress has been laid down on the simple fact that this Department is here just as much to help as it is to chase those who do not play fair. This also has been most rewarding in response. The advice and assistance over some peculiar problem is sought from time to time with resultant benefit to the premises, the Staff, the Act and the enforcing Department. In other words, the result is achieved to the satisfaction of all concerned without undue fuss, bother, bawling or shouting.

In those cases where there is a negative attitude towards obligations use is made by the sending of official notices for some defect to be corrected without delay. This again has worked well.

It is worthy of mention that shortly after the system of inspections of registered premises began, that the general requirements of the Act were quite well and truly justified.

In general, food premises subject to the Food Hygiene Regulations were found to be reasonable, but the overall disclosures were distasteful.

In those premises where dangerous machines were found they were examined and the details recorded on a separate file in order that complete records could be available and to hand at any time. Where these were found it was established who the operators were, their ages and their experience. It was also established who would be responsible for cleaning such machines. It was soon realised that there

was a keen awareness of the dangers likely to be encountered by incorrect use and lack of necessary knowledge of that particular machine or machines.

Visits have been and are being made to small premises without any prior arrangements or appointments at any time of the day or the week. In such instances where the premises were crowded or the person of responsibility was engaged with a representative, then they were visited at a more mutual opportune moment. In the larger type of premises, such as supermarkets, warehouses or large offices, then contact was made with the manager or his deputy and an appointment fixed for a tour of inspection. In no case is any inspection made of premises without being accompanied by a person of responsibility or failing that a senior member of the staff. In the event of any defects coming to light these are brought to the attention of say the manager and an explanation is made to the requirements of the Act.

In some cases a mere explanation of just what is required to be done was sufficient for the manager to take the necessary steps, but it has been found that various firms allow the manager little or no authority to have work done. In those cases, or where the defects are extensive, then effort is made to meet a member of the head office at the firm's premises. Failing personal contact a detailed explanatory letter is sent to the particular head office. The response to these tactics has been good.

Throughout any such frank discussions, it is vital that any item of information such as :—on the expiration of lease it will not be renewed that the branch is to close within the near future, that staff are to be reduced, that plans are in hand for the improvement, that the firm is to move to other premises, that strict confidence be observed.

Complaints from employees have been few, but in each case prompt action was taken and the text of the complaint enquired into by a snap visit to the particular premises. If it was found that there was substance to the complaint the matter would be taken up with the employer. The name of the complainant is not disclosed to the employer.

It was decided at an early date that each and every accident report received should be investigated at once. This was a new field of work and this Department did not have any experience whatsoever in such matters.

The details given on the face of the Form O.S.R. 2, as to the circumstances of the accident, were found to be correct in most cases, but the details given were far too brief to arrive at any conclusion. Therefore, the only way to arrive at any conclusion was to seek facts by investigation.

Many very interesting facts have emerged from accident investigations. Simple items such as wrong names, wrong addresses, wrong times, misunderstanding of the circumstances. Some have been disclosed on investigation that the person did not sustain an accident but was suffering from an illness. That the injury complained of was not sustained at a place of work but was in fact sustained at home.

The whole of this part of the Act was again tackled with energy and enthusiasm and this has again reaped a rich reward in raising the good relationship between the investigating inspector, the employer, and the employee. Matters arising from the circumstances of the accident can be corrected by direct pressure on the employer.

As the result of accident investigation records kept can show quite clearly the action taken to correct the causation, and even the fact that some people have more than one accident and are inclined to be plainly accident prone. It is a Section that will demand more and more time and attention from all concerned. Here it is most important that Accident Prevention should not be forgotten, for this too by acute observation can keep the employee clear of injury, the employer does not lose the service of staff, and the premises are improved. At the same time it has often been found that steps taken prevent injury to clientele frequenting premises. Employers are more frightened of the latter than the former.

In conclusion the main points are :—

1. That each registered premises is visited at least once per year.
2. That no effort is spared to carry out the task of enforcement on a firm but good humoured basis.
3. That follow up visits are maintained to premises where it is known that some defect or short comings are known.
4. That each accident reported is investigated and the lessons learned related to the prevention of similar accident.
5. That there is an excellent spirit of co-operation between this local authority and H.M. Factory Inspectorate.

The improvements which have been made to premises and the facilities at premises are to-day a great deal better than they were when the programme of inspections began. With that in mind the true object of the Act is being achieved.

HOUSING

Clearance Areas

The Slum Clearance Programme this year made definite progress and at long last the Casey Lane Clearance Area, which has been dragging on for four years, is now coming to a satisfactory conclusion.

On 19th February, 1969, a Public Local Inquiry was held at the Town Hall in connection with an application for confirmation of the Burton upon Trent (Casey Lane No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1968, made under Part III of the Housing Act, 1957. The Inquiry was conducted by Mr. T. H. Clayton, Dip. T.P., A.R.I.B.A., an Inspector from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

On 14th May, confirmation was received from the Ministry of the Compulsory Purchase Order. Immediately plans were brought into operation to re-house some of the tenants. It had previously been decided to draw a line across the area dividing it into two sections—Phase (1) and Phase (2), the idea being to re-house the tenants in Phase (1), demolish the buildings, re-develop this section of the site with houses and flats, then move the tenants from Phase (2) into these houses, demolish Phase (2) and then complete the re-development. By the end of the year all the occupants of Phase (1) had been rehoused and it was ready for demolition early in the New Year.

Three other small Clearance Areas were represented to the Health Committee and approved by the Council during the year. No. 1 was 20 houses adjacent to the Coal Wharf in Derby Street. No. 2 was 5 houses in Brook Street which are gradually being surrounded and overwhelmed by Industrial Expansion. No. 3 was 41 Houses in Horninglow Road North.

Housing Act, 1969

The Housing Act, 1969, became operative on 1st August, 1969. The main provisions of this Act deal with improvement grants and improvement areas.

However, Part III of the Act, the enforcement of which was delegated to this Department, amends the law with regard to rents payable to certain dwellings in good repair and provided with certain amenities or improved with the assistance of the Local Authority.

This means that a landlord owning a house which is in good repair and provided with the standard amenities or any of the standard amenities previously lacking were provided by means of work begun

before the commencement of the Act, can apply to the Local Authority for a Qualification Certificate, which when granted, has the effect of decontrolling the tenancy and application can be made to the Rent Officer to fix a fair rent.

By the end of the year 5 applications for Qualification Certificates had been received and approved.

Statistics

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

Total (including flats)	..	..	..	..	..	11
By the Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	—
By other bodies or persons	..	..	..	..	..	82
Houses demolished	..	..	..	..	..	13

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	..	..	..	..	2,145
(b) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	..	..	..	..	..	124
(c) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respect reasonably fit for human habitation	..	..	..	..	..	500

2. CLEARANCE AREAS.

Number of dwelling houses demolished :—

<i>Unfit houses</i>	<i>Other houses</i>	<i>Persons displaced</i>
20	—	158

3. HOUSES NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARANCE AREAS

DEMOLITION AND CLOSING ORDERS

(a) Housing Act, 1957 :

Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 :—

<i>Houses</i>	<i>Number of Persons displaced</i>
22	14

Closing Orders made under Section 17 :—

<i>Houses</i>	<i>Number of Persons displaced</i>
2	7

Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Section 17 and still in force :—

<i>Houses</i>	<i>Number of Persons displaced</i>
—	—

4. REPAIRS.

Informal Action

Number of unfit or defective houses rendered fit as a result of informal action by the Local Authority under the Public Health or Housing Acts 299

Action under Statutory Powers

Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice :—

(a) By Owners	22
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

Housing Act, 1957

Number of houses made fit after service of formal notice under Section 9 and 10 —

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Twelve samples of fertilisers and twelve samples of feeding stuffs were obtained for analysis during the year. The results of which are shown in the following tables :—

FERTILISERS

Sample	Formal	Informal	Number Genuine	Unsatisfactory	
				Formal	Informal
C.W.S. Steamed Bone Meal ..	1	—	1	—	—
Osmaston Spring and Summer Lawn Dressing	1	—	1	—	—
C.W.S. combined Lawn Fertiliser Weed Killer	1	—	—	1	—
C.W.S. Reliable Co-Hop Manure ..	1	—	—	1	—
Baby Bio	—	1	1	—	—
I.C.I. Rose Plus	1	—	1	—	—
Elliot's John Innes Base	—	—	—	—	—
Fertiliser	1	—	—	1	—
Plantoids	—	1	1	—	—
Claysall Purpose	—	—	—	—	—
Fertiliser	1	—	1	—	—
99.9 Nitrogen Feed	—	1	1	—	—
With Liquid Blood	—	—	—	—	—
Liquinure General	—	1	1	—	—
Garden Maxi Crop	—	1	1	—	—
	7	5	9	3	—

Three samples of fertiliser on analysis proved to be unsatisfactory by reason that the Insoluble Phosphoric Acid exceeded the declared value by more than the permitted limits of variation.

These excesses, however, were not to the prejudice of the purchaser but rather that the Statutory Statement was unsatisfactory as it failed to give a correct statement of the constituents.

After investigations representations were made to the Manufacturers and all stocks were withdrawn from sale and re-labelled with a corrected Statutory Statement.

FEEDING STUFFS

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Number Genuine</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	
				<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Hen Battery/Deep Litter (B.O.C.M.)	1	—	1	—	—
Baby Chick (A.C.S., B.O.C.M.) ..	1	—	1	—	—
Poultry Pellets (J. Miller) ..	1	—	—	1	—
Pig Food No. 2 ..	—	—	—	—	—
Pig Food No. 2 (Greensmiths) ..	1	—	1	—	—
Coarse Dairy Ration (Chas. Spalton and Son) ..	1	—	1	—	—
Pig Rearing Meal (J. F. Lever) ..	1	—	1	—	—
Poultry Growers Mash/Pellets (A.C.S) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Deep Litter Mash/Pellets ..	1	—	1	—	—
Calf Weaner Pencils (J. F. Lever)	1	—	1	—	—
High Yield Dairy Nuts (J. F. Lever)	1	—	1	—	—
Standard Dairy Nuts (J. F. Lever)	1	—	1	—	—
	12	—	11	1	—

One sample of Feeding Stuff was found to be above the declared value by more than the permitted limit of variation. This was not to the prejudice of the purchaser. The Manufacturer was contacted and all stocks withdrawn and re-labelled with the correct Statement.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

PART I

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	128	121	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	92	92	—	—
Total	222	217	5	—

PART VIII

Outwork. Two lists of premises where outwork is carried out has been received. The nature of the work is as follows :—

Wearing apparel	..	..	..	..	..	6
Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises						—
Number of Notices served	..	..	..	..		—

THE WEEDS ACT, 1959

During the year 14 complaints have been received of nuisance from injurious weeds. In all cases the weeds were cut down and destroyed.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT, CARBIDE OF CALCIUM, ETC.

The total number of stores in the Borough is 114, the amount of spirit and mixture involved being 263,475 gallons (i.e. 88 containing 254,450 gallons of Petroleum Spirit and 26 containing 9,025 gallons of Petroleum Mixture) and 1 Carbide of Calcium stores containing 1½ cwt.

All these premises have been visited by an Inspector in company with a representative of the Fire Service in order to ascertain whether all the conditions of the licences were being observed. In one or two instances minor contraventions were found which were soon remedied after due notice.

EXPLOSIVES

There are 146 premises in the Borough registered for the storage and sale of mixed explosives, i.e. fireworks and cartridges. The premises concerned were visited by an Inspector and a Fire Service representative to see that the Regulations were being complied with.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Anthrax

No suspected case of Anthrax has occurred in the Borough during the year.

Fowl Pest

No case of Fowl Pest came to my knowledge during the year.

Swine Fever

No suspected case of Swine Fever has occurred in the Borough during the year.

Foot and Mouth Disease

The Borough was not affected by any Foot and Mouth Disease restrictions during the year.

The Movements of Animals (Records) Order, 1960

During the year the provisions of this Order have been administered and the occupiers of farms in the Borough supplied with the necessary record books.

Publicity

New Orders issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food affecting diseases of animals generally and having a local significance are published in the local press.

JOHN EASTON,

*Chief Public Health Inspector and Inspector
under the above-mentioned Acts and Orders.*

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